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CARNEGIE FUND MUST BE KEPT BUSY BUT SAFE

Best Use of \$125,000,000 Is Puzzle for Trustees—Reinvestment Necessary

\$115,000,000 EARNED FOR PHILANTHROPIES

Record for 17 Years Contrasted With Rockefeller Gifts—New Style Endowments

By GUSTAVUS MYERS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—When Andrew Carnegie established eight philanthropies bearing his name, endowing them with an aggregate of more than \$229,000,000, he little reckoned that at the same time he was giving them a serious problem to meet.

In the period from 1896 to 1906, Mr. Carnegie created the Carnegie Institute and Library of Pittsburgh, to which he gave a total of \$56,000,000; the Carnegie Institution of Washington, with a donation of \$32,000,000; and the Carnegie Relief Fund, to which he donated \$4,000,000, later increased to \$12,000,000 by gifts from the United States Steel Corporation.

During the same decade he set up the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, making total gifts to it of \$27,000,000, and the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, with a \$5,000,000 gift. In 1910 he donated \$10,000,000 for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and in 1911 established his largest benefaction, the Carnegie Corporation of New York, in which he vested a fund of \$125,000,000.

Further Benefactions

In 1914 Mr. Carnegie founded the Church Peace Union. In subsequent years the Institute of International Education was established by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and the Institute of Economics by the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Mr. Carnegie's method of endowment was peculiarly his own and, essentially, in his gift to the Rockefeller Foundation. The greater part of Mr. Rockefeller's gifts to the General Education Board, the Rockefeller Foundation and the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Fund, established in 1903 to 1913, were stocks of various corporations, chiefly of the Standard Oil Company and allied enterprises. The same was true of the endowment of the International Education Board by John D. Rockefeller Jr. in 1913, and of that of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

No restrictions were placed by Mr. Rockefeller upon the mode of expenditure. In his gift to the Rockefeller Foundation, Mr. Rockefeller explicitly empowered the directors to use their discretion in spending either principal or income in carrying out the foundation's purpose "to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world." The same latitude in drawing upon principal was allowed the directors of all the other Rockefeller foundations.

Mr. Carnegie's donations to his philanthropies were largely bonds. Three-fourths of the Carnegie Corporation's funds and a substantial part of those of other Carnegie foundations are in bonds, mainly in the single security of United States Steel Corporation's first mortgage bonds, most of which mature in the year 1931.

Charter Differs

The Carnegie Corporation's charter also differs radically from those of nearly all other foundations. Containing no provision permitting distribution of principal, the trustees' powers are limited to making appropriations from income only.

In donating such large sums in United States Steel Corporation first mortgage bonds, Mr. Carnegie had convinced that his endowment was a much safer security than stocks. Bonds were stable and supplied a guaranteed income. With all his astuteness, Mr. Carnegie did not for-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

New Plan of Teaching Geography Points Way to Friendlier World

Clark University Geographer Says Old Way of "Bounding on the North by—" Is Thing of Past—Now Shows People as They Are

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WORCESTER, Mass.—A new geography has developed, answering to the name of "human geography," and the old system of "bounding the states and naming the capitals" has definitely ceased to be, according to Dr. Wallace W. Atwood, president of Clark University and director of the graduate school of geography.

Above par with the fact that this new study, which deals with "the geographic factor in the equation of human development," is receiving such sweeping adoption in the United States as to be rated a geographic movement, Dr. Atwood, in an interview at his school, placed two other facts.

First of all, here is an instrument of which other movements for promoting world peace are in need, he declared. By giving students, both in the elementary schools and colleges, a normal picture of other countries and other peoples a sympathetic understanding, the basis for all peace, is developed.

Secondly, said Dr. Atwood, the new study is to prove almost revolutionary in more work-a-day lines. At present, the study of ocean currents, ocean climatology, will make possible long range weather forecasting, a system of which modern aviation is much in need.

In the public utility field, the new system is being used to determine "the potential future populations" of a community, in order that the size of cables and power plants may be known, he declared, and will also become associated with studies of agriculture, economics, and in the training for statesmanship.

"Almost any business man," Dr.

Atwood began, "can remember the old geography book he studied in school. Possibly because it was the largest book he had to carry. He will remember, too, the queer pictures of Chinese coolies carrying enormous burdens, or of Japanese in queer robes sowing rice. These were given him to study at his most impressionistic age.

"The new 'human geography' likewise studies such things. But in giving a child his first introduction to these people, it gives a more normal picture. It is a serious mistake to judge a country by its abnormal side. The new study takes the child on an imaginary visit into actual foreign homes, and deals in a broad and kindly way, developing friendliness.

"If such a study is universally introduced into the third grades, and is carried upward in the system, showing the relations of these people to the United States, a broader type of patriotism will result. Generations will grow up in a knowledge that a narrow nationalism is no longer possible.

"Human geography" tells a romantic tale. It shows that every geographic section of the world is a stage upon which a drama is being played. It shows man influenced by his surroundings—people following their herds, dependent upon the grass, whether the Laplander with his reindeer or the Texan with his steer. The same is true of mining, fishing, or agriculture.

"It shows these geographical boundaries, made by man and subject to change. But it also shows that despite the influence of separate environments, our environment now is world-wide."

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Millions to Be Spent to Allow More Talk

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—Increasing demands on long-distance telephone facilities throughout the United States will result in an expenditure of nearly \$35,000,000 during 1928, according to plans made public by the Long Lines Department of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The new facilities are designed not only to improve the present service, but also to provide for expected increase. Long-distance cable lines to be installed will reach a total of 1370 miles, it is expected, and aerial wire construction, including pole lines, calls for an expenditure of \$4,341,000. Appropriation for other equipment has been set at \$9,519,000.

PUBLIC OPINION DECLARED VITAL IN WORLD PEACE

Club Women of California Listen to Address by Canadian Justice

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OAKLAND, Calif.—Public opinion is the great silent force upon which rests the safety of the world. This was the statement made by M. A. MacDonald, Justice of the Court of Appeals, British Columbia, in opening the three-day institute of International Relations being held here under the auspices of the California Federation of Women's Clubs. More than 900 persons, including 16 foreign consuls, heard the address delivered at a banquet in the Hotel Oakland.

An international state of mind must prevail, the speaker said, if the problems of the world are to be solved. "Public opinion, formed by the press, the pulpit, statesmen, writers, speakers and conversations, must progress in order for the world to advance toward international peace. If the thoughts of mankind are sound, a well-ordered world will result.

"When thoughts clash the right ideas will emerge victorious. Right thought is like light in that it radiates to distant points, carrying with it power. What the world needs is a league of thought, establishing public opinion on a true basis."

"Each group of people, like the individual man, has the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, but this right should be maintained by law and order, not by war. As dueling has disappeared from among men, so dueling between nations should cease. England and the United States should unite to hold the torch of peace aloft," Mr. MacDonald stated.

In concluding, he said that there was ground for much hopefulness. "The world march of right public opinion cannot be arrested, he declared.

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PRISON SOUGHT FOR LOBBYISTS TO HALT ABUSE

House Resolution Demands Former Congressman Use Privileges Rightly

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—At every session of Congress, usually at about this time in the session, there is a revival of the hue and cry about lobbyists. Sometimes they are counted, or at least an attempt to identify them is made. Some are so well known that they need no identification. They include former figures in Congress.

But there is a larger class which is not so easily defined. At any rate the methods of lobbyists are various and there is an indisposition to condemn "good lobbyists" which means lobbyists for a good cause, while getting after the "bad lobbyists," that is, men who use questionable methods in attempting to get legislation for ends which do not bear the light of day.

The Senate adopted a resolution calling for the registration of lobbyists. Now comes a resolution introduced in the House by Edgar Howard (D.), Representative from Nebraska, providing for prison sentences for former members of Congress who can be convicted of pursuing the gentle art of lobbying in the corridors and committee rooms of the Capitol.

Says Public Demand Change

Mr. Howard claimed that he introduced his resolution in response to "an aroused and indignant public sentiment over the late activities of a powerful lobby, marshaled by a former member of the United States Senate, for the defeat of pending legislation looking to the investigation of the Capitol."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

RAILROAD GROUP BELIEVED ABOUT READY TO AGREE

Amicable Solution of Eastern Merger Plans Expected by Delaware Head

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—Progress is being made in the eastern rail merger situation and an amicable solution is expected by L. F. Huron, president of the Delaware & Hudson Company, who has just returned to New York from Panama. While he declined to discuss the report that the Van Sweringen had offered him the chairmanship of the Nickel Plate in order to avert opposition to their own merger plan, Mr. Huron said that the railroad executives' conference was paving the way for a report to the Interstate Commerce Commission regarding the eastern railroad line-up.

The several railroad presidents now understand each other's aims, he added, and although it could not be forecast what would be the outcome of the extended negotiations, he expressed the view that the group would come "to a reasonable understanding."

Mr. Huron declined to comment on the southwestern situation, which has been brought into the limelight recently by action of the court in a hearing on charges of violation of the Clayton anti-trust act, preferred through the Interstate Commerce Commission. In this it was asserted that control of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas and the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company by the Kansas City Southern obtained through stock purchases is in restraint of trade that free competition is not maintained.

Numerous meetings have been held in New York recently by executives of the eastern railways which would be the main stems of a group of merged lines and efforts have been made to allocate the smaller lines to the larger roads. The conference was proposed by the Interstate Commerce Commission with a view to arranging the eastern roads in a tentative lineup for consolidation purposes.

Representatives of the Nickel Plate, the New York Central and the Baltimore & Ohio have held out for four large systems. Mr. Huron, for the tacit backing of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has maintained that five major systems in the East are desirable. His control of the Delaware & Hudson, his near-control through stock purchase of the Lehigh Valley, his affiliations with the Wabash and tacit support of the Pennsylvania, have made him the key figure in the negotiations, and it is believed here that the Van Sweringens have offered him the chairmanship of their system, it is because they realize that his opposition to their merger scheme would be sufficiently strong to preclude an eastern rail merger of only four trunk lines.

Library is Presented

TO CLARK UNIVERSITY

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—Clark University has received a valuable addition to its library in the gift of the geographical books and materials collected by William Libbey, professor at Princeton University, and presented to Clark as a memorial to Professor Libbey.

All the leading geographical publications of Great Britain, Germany, France and the United States are included in the library, which it is estimated consists of between 8000 and 10,000 volumes. A file of 16,000 lantern slides and a collection of maps are included.

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Cast Your Vote for Better Films at Box Office, Says Mary Pickford

Public Is Ultimate 'Producer' and Gets What It Orders, She Explains—Don't Grumble Futilely, but Keep Informed and Let Your Dollars Talk

Photograph by G.-L. Manuel frères, Paris

MARY PICKFORD

This is the first of six articles on the art and industry of motion-picture production prepared by Mary Pickford for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Successive articles will be printed on March 13, 20, and 27, April 3 and 10.

By MARY PICKFORD

MIRROR of the times that is the motion picture. If you wish to understand why things are as they are in films, consider the tone of the life of today. The poet said, "Those who live to please must please to live," and that expresses perfectly the position of the maker of motion pictures. So in the broad sense of the word, it is you, the public, who is the producer of motion pictures. You set the key in which we are to do our work for you, for by indicating at the box office your preferences in the way of entertainment you dictate precisely the character of the films that are to be manufactured.

From this broad point of view, then, I agree with those who blame the public for the unsatisfactory nature of many films. Yet I am not trying to lighten any of the burden of responsibility that rests on the shoulders of the men who operate the studios and distribute the pictures. If they do not choose the key they are at least responsible for the artistic merit and entertainment value of the pictures. It would hardly be fair for me to criticize the motives of my fellow producers, for it is such a big job just to keep my own house in order that I cannot undertake to sweep off my neighbor's doorstep. Yet I can say without false modesty that I have a conscience about the nature of the film entertainments for which I am personally responsible.

But I cannot evade the fact that I am actively a part of this industry, and therefore, subject to the same conditions that affect all other film manufacturers.

How the Public Chooses

To illustrate: Consider the typical history of a young woman whose star just now is in the ascendancy. Three pictures made by her company during the last year stand among the leading box office successes of this organization for the year. Each of these three pictures has been objected to by what we may call the more wholesome taste of the community, yet each of these pictures has made money. For one reason or another—let us say because her company wished to avoid having this promising young star entirely associated with "ramp" roles—a fourth picture was made with a title that held forth all the promise of being just like the others in appeal.

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

FEDERAL BOARD WILL ENFORCE FILM DECISION

Action Will Be Started at Once Unless Corporation Complies With Order

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—The Federal Trade Commission intends to deal strictly with motion picture companies that fail to obey its rulings.

An order was issued to the Paramount Famous Players-Lasky Corporation last July prohibiting the formation of a conspiracy in restraint of trade and competition, block booking of motion pictures, and the acquisition of theaters in any locality to enforce the sales of the company's pictures.

The commission has disapproved the report of compliance received from the corporation in response to this cease and desist order and announces that it will proceed immediately to enforce its decision unless a satisfactory plan is offered.

The corporation, in making its report of compliance, announced that it had caused to be prepared a set of instructions which were sent to the district and branch managers of the corporation. These instructions were a discussion to block booking had been proposed in the trade practice conference of the industry held last October, and all branch and district managers of the company were instructed to co-operate in enforcing the regulations of the industry adopted at the conference.

The present action of the commission is the result of the failure of the trade practice conference to provide for a final elimination of block booking.

At the recent Senate hearing on the Brookhart measure to eliminate block booking the system was staunchly defended by a representative of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation.

WARSAW (AP)—Complete returns from Sunday's general elections in Poland indicated that the government bloc will have a solid representation of 135 seats out of the 444 in the Sejm (the Diet).

The Polish Socialist Party will have 63 seats, the National Minority 54, the National Democrats 57, the Peasant Party 36, the Christian Democrats 3, and the remainder scattered among 10 different minor parties.

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GENEVA FAVORS MR. KELLOGG'S TREATY PROJECT

Security Committee's Action Supports Advocates of Multilateral Pact

DRAFT ARBITRATION CONVENTION VOTED

Preamble Goes Step Beyond League Covenant—Lord Cushendun Yields to Majority

By WALLACE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA.—An important stage has been reached in the work of the League of Nations for the organization of peace, for the committee on security has unanimously accepted the text of the draft general convention on judicial settlement by arbitration and conciliation, as drawn up by the drafting committee. This was regarded as a triumph for the supporters of multilateral, as opposed to bilateral, treaties on arbitration and conciliation.

The preamble of the treaty is of particular interest for it appears to go a step beyond the Covenant of the League in stating the faithful observance, under the auspices of the league, of the forms of peaceful procedure it allows of nations that are not only ought to, but can be avoided by the peaceful procedure of arbitration and conciliation.

So strong is the feeling that this sentiment should take the form of a general Convention that Lord Cushendun, yielding to the sense of the majority, gave his vote for the draft treaty. But he explained in the course of the discussion that Great Britain still prefers bilateral treaties for itself, and he hoped that the League would be prepared to make up its mind on the idea that a general treaty of this kind could do anything to promote disarmament.

"Let's have figures of the reduction in men and guns that any of the nations would be prepared to make, if they signed this treaty," said Lord Cushendun, as he looked round the room at his assembled colleagues on the security committee. He particularly addressed his remarks to Mr. Markovitch, the Yugoslav delegate, and found himself, in consequence, engaged in a rather sharp argument with Mr. Markovitch, who pointed out that while he regarded an all-in treaty for compulsory arbitration, with effect from the date of its conclusion, as a far better guarantee of peace than the present treaty which only applies compulsory arbitration in judicial questions, he was yet convinced that it must create a better moral atmosphere and work a step forward in the organization of peace.

The Locarno Treaties

Lord Cushendun said the Covenant of the League was in itself a general treaty, and sufficient for all practical purposes for the avoidance of war, and that nothing more was presently needed. But he evidently had the general sense of the committee against him. Mr. Rutgers pointing out that, as far as Lord Cushendun's argument for bilateral treaties went, it is surely evident that the Locarno treaties, which are the special remedy which Britain offers for the troubles of Europe, had produced disarmament. Dr. Eduard Benes put the point well when he said that the time had not yet come for drawing up figures for the reduction of armaments, but that the general pacifying effect of general treaties could not fail, in his opinion, to promote that object.

The draft treaty, which could also be used in bilateral agreements, requiring disputes of every kind to be submitted to the procedure of a judicial settlement by arbitration or conciliation. Under a judicial settlement come questions of right and the reservations suggested include disputes arising out of facts prior to signature, disputes within domestic jurisdiction, which affect "constitutional principles" or which concern clearly specific subject matters such as territorial status. But all disputes which come under the reservations are to remain subject to the procedure for conciliation.

Nonjudicial Disputes

It is important to note that the rights and obligations of the members of the League of Nations are safeguarded in the treaty, but it is not suggested that the League or any League members contracting such a treaty with a state outside the League.

All nonjudicial disputes must come before conciliation commissions which shall be appointed for three years, the decisions to be taken by a majority. If the parties to a dispute have not reached an agreement within a month from the termination of the proceedings, the conciliation commission in question shall request either party to be brought before the Council of the League in accordance with Article 15 of the Covenant.

The Chinese delegate, Chuan Chao, put in a caveat against possible revision of treaty rights being blocked by the phrase in the preamble which declares that respect for such rights

INDEX OF THE NEWS

TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1928

General

California Club Women's Institute..... 1

Simon Commission in Japan..... 1

VATICAN'S ACT IS RESENTED BY ROYALISTS

Republican Policies Are Approved—Radicals Abstain From Attacking Church

By SILEY HUDDLESTON

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Considerable commotion has been caused by directions from the Vatican to the French Roman Catholics in view of the forthcoming elections. Cardinal Gasparri in a letter to the Archbishop of Paris, discussing the duties of churchmen, goes further than hitherto. It is not merely the nominal acceptance of the Republican régime which is counseled but a complete and unquestionable rallying to the Republic. Naturally the French Royalists bitterly resent this intervention of the Vatican in French politics. It follows the recent campaign against the Royalists grouped around Action Française.

In 1924 the Radicals won the elections and threatened to withdraw the French Ambassador from the Vatican and generally combat clericalism. The Radicals afterward failed and since then the Vatican has effected a rapprochement with them. Traditionally radicalism is anti-clerical, but for the purposes of the 1928 elections, it would appear that an implicit bargain has been made, namely, that the Vatican approves the Republican policies and the Radicals agree to refrain from attacking the Vatican.

But this also means a conflict of the Vatican with Action Française. The Vatican condemned the Royalist propaganda, previously on moral grounds. Now, it appears, it condemns royalism on purely political grounds. Action Française claims its indignation; it proclaims the liberty of Frenchmen to think as they please about forms of government. This struggle is regarded by politicians as the most important since the separation of church and state. The Vatican after the separation sukked, and only gradually became reconciled to the Republic.

Now it takes the step of itself, becoming republican and declaring war on the French Royalists. It is making a bid for Radical support. In short, the former roles are reversed and something like a political revolution has occurred. If the Vatican is obeyed, the Clericals will no longer be the allies of the Royalists, but of the Radicals. It is indeed a strange reversal and the most significant happening for a long time.

A series of incidents following the resignation of Cardinal Billot have called attention to the diplomatic and political activities of the Vatican. Before the war the diplomatic corps accredited to the Holy See at Rome was composed of two ambassadors, Spanish and Austrian, and four plenipotentiary ministers.

After the war there was a widespread movement for the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Pope. Now there are nine ambassadors to the Vatican, and 16 ministers. On the other hand the Vatican appointed by the Vatican to diplomatic positions in the chief capitals numbered five before the war, and there were besides 10 diplomatic missions. Today the Vatican is represented in 44 states.

These are striking facts; they sufficiently indicate that the Vatican is regarded as a diplomatic organization and is not only a religious organization.

Entitled to Opinions
Often do we hear the expression "the priest in politics." But what over is to be said against the priest in politics, he may, in his own defense, claim that as a citizen of a particular country he is entitled, like every other citizen, to hold political opinions and to try to induce others to accept them. That argument would be entirely valid and the priest would be as free—not in his capacity of priest, but in his capacity of citizen—to take a judicious part in public life, precisely like a clergyman of any denomination in Great Britain and the United States, were it not for one definite objection: namely, that he had sworn allegiance to a non-French organization whose instructions may be contrary to French views. He has subordinated his citizenship to his loyalty to Rome. In the recent discussions in France this aspect of the matter has been clearly pointed out.

Torn Between Varying Beliefs
As may be supposed, the French Roman Catholics who are likewise Royalists, feel themselves torn between their political beliefs and their religious beliefs. They are not allowed to be at once patriots according to their own lights and members of a supposedly religious organization with its headquarters in Italy. This is a great strain on their conscience. Many of them decline to accept the authority of the Vatican in politics. There is a great quarrel, which is all the sharper for being

partly hidden, going on between French Roman Catholics and the Vatican.
The case of Cardinal Billot is curious. He is a French Cardinal who apparently disapproved of the papal campaign against the Royalists, though he is not in France but was attached directly to Rome. His resignation is said to be almost without precedent. There has been some mystery surrounding his motives, but those who are acquainted with his sentiments do not hesitate to say that he is grieved at the Vatican decisions.

GROUP SYSTEM IS ADVOCATED

Canadian Farmer Member Attacks Party Government—What "Groups" Had Done

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—"This is a tug of war, not a Parliament," asserted William Irvine, member for Wetaskiwin in the United Farmers of Alberta group in his defense of group government as against the two-party system. Although the country was composed of groups—economic, industrial, social and religious—they were expected to merge their interests in one of two parties, each of which was controlled by an "invisible power," and having no intelligent aim, said Mr. Irvine.

"We oppose the party system because the conflict necessary to gain power is disruptive and inimical to the best interests of the state," and he defended his group as "being forced into political action by pressure of the party system."

While accusations of selfishness had been leveled against this group he considered that the welfare of each class was dependent upon the welfare of the whole, and that only through intelligent co-operation could the system succeed.

The United Farmers movement was an awakening of the people in regard to their personal and collective responsibility toward the general development and conditions of the country.

For 60 years, he continued, the two old parties had been arguing the same way and "no one knows what would happen if either party put its policies into effect." He reminded the house that it was the group of London councillors that were responsible for "that nebulous but practical idea," British law and justice, and that the Irish and labor groups in the British House of Commons had wrought great things. He also men-

tioned the group governments of Germany, France, Italy and Spain as being "just as honest and efficient as the Canadian two-party Government."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House
Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:
J. R. McPherrin, Des Moines, Ia.
Mrs. J. R. McPherrin, Des Moines, Ia.
Mrs. Orrin Atwood, Medford, Mass.
G. H. Beckham, Portland, Me.
Frank H. Pitts, Auburndale, Mass.
Mrs. E. R. Hally, Minneapolis, Minn.
P. Pierce Hardwick, Gloucester, Ill.
Eleanor M. Farley, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Rosalie V. Wall, New York City.

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A Tapestry From France



Beauvais Tapestry item in the Jordan Marsh Exhibit Lent by the French Government.

Boston Exposition Shows Art as Applied to Everyday Usage

Collaboration of Artist and Artisan Results in New Commercial Era as Is Set Forth by Department Store Enterprise

The varied and international voices of the fine arts as an antithesis to the ordinary daily activities of life are interpreted in new and singularly stimulating fashion to the public by means of the International

and sculpture. In the posters which invite the world to travel, in furniture and books, in jewelry and the bottles which hold perfumes, in lamps, china, glassware and, indeed, every department of household activity something quite new and refreshing has been making its way.

Artist and Artisan Unite
It is no longer true that matter of fact utilities need be dull in color; the artist and the mechanic have found that they could collaborate without jar and to the advantage of both.

It has been found that it is no more costly to make a double boiler in a beautiful color of enamel than it is to spot it black on earthen gray. It does require imagination, it does require a cunning hand and a deftness of touch. But, these things having been learned, those who have worked to insure their permanency have found, as they hoped they would find, that the effect of such collaboration has been to bring about an increase in the volume of attractive design in which the terms of everyday usage may be rendered.

The sum of their observations and accomplishments thus far, then, is the sum of the exposition on view in Boston. Foreign governments, eager to help a newer nation to realize its artistic birthright, have been generous in loan exhibitions.

Artists of France, through the Ecole des Beaux Arts, having expressed their genius for design, for decoration, in tapestry and other fabrics, in glass and furniture and statuary, are generously represented. The arts of the Near and Far East have been critically savored that the

Exposition of Art in Trade, current through the month of March in the Jordan Marsh Company store in Boston.

The exposition was formally opened Monday and lectures will be given at intervals in the Assembly Hall of the store by leaders in the arts, and visiting European and American artists, in painting

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The dreamy effect—the languorous eyes—there should be no harshness in this type.

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For appointments phone Plaza 5949
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NEW YORK
CREATOR OF THE BOB DISTINGUE

best of their influences might be represented in this international convergence of decorative expression.

Arts of East and West Meet
Porcelains of Holland and Belgium, of France and Dresden, of Germany and of Czechoslovakia and the Orient are used to embellish and heighten the more solid effects of modernistic furniture from France, exquisite and priceless museum pieces from Florence and Rome and Madrid.

The entrance of the exposition is on view in the Washington Street windows of the main store. Backed by decorative screens, done especially for this event by the gifted French artist Drian, each window contains some forward to the rich store of aesthetic delight waiting for the observer within the store.

In his screens Drian has symbolized the idea and purpose of the exposition which is a decorative unity in which the geography as well as the dominant decorative ideals of each group, or group of nations, is explicitly conveyed. And the arrangement against the black-velvet-bordered background of the silver screens of the objects of art chosen as text to the illustrated suggestion of the screens is a significant example of the new mode in window arrangement.

A few items, carefully chosen not only for their intrinsic beauty but for their nearer or farther relation to each other, are in each window. Their spacing is an invitation to leisurely contemplation and, from that contemplation, to a long, winding, pleasant pathway of consideration of the inexhaustible subject of the fine arts which, through centuries, have made life pleasant and beautifully harmonious.

MANCHESTER'S COTTON INDUSTRY THREATENED

MANCHESTER—The double-shift system which the directors of the Livingstone mill at Oldham intend to introduce will be fought by the operatives, who after a long discussion with trade union officials, declare their intention of withdrawing their labor on Wednesday if the mill runs tonight.

Of the directors' determination to carry out their plan there is no doubt, and if the regular spinners do not appear on Wednesday, the mill will run with labor drawn from the ranks of unemployed cotton operatives who have offered their services in sufficient numbers to make this possible. Oldham thus becomes a storm center and the new trouble may quite easily have serious effects on the general peace in the cotton industry.

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AUTOMOBILE JALON
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Copy Plans
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This is the LaChoy Assorted Package. It contains full size bottles of LaChoy Sauce, Brown Sauce, Sprouts and Chow Mein Noodles—everything you need for Chop Suey and Chow Mein. At your grocers or sent direct for \$1.

Write for complimentary copy of the LaChoy Book of Chinese Recipes with 40 tempting dishes. Address LACHOY FOOD PRODUCTS, INC., Detroit, Michigan.

LaChoy
CHINESE SAUCE
(Imported)

SMITH AND REED BEGIN ATTACKS ON REPUBLICANS

President and Hoover Chief Targets in Pre-Campaign Tilts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—In addition to pressing their claims within their own party, the two most active contenders for the Democratic presidential nomination are also busily engaged in laying down the lines of their campaign against the Republican nominee.

It is a matter of considerable interest, and some significance, that these two candidates are directing their campaigns against different possible opponents of the Republican Party. Alfred E. Smith, Governor of New York, and his political advisers are preparing a line of attack to be used against Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, whom they consider the most likely Republican choice. For this purpose they are assembling a comprehensive criticism of economic and industrial conditions in the country.

State Survey Ordered
In New York Governor Smith has ordered a state survey of employment and directed that state construction works be pushed. Through his close personal and political friend, Robert F. Wagner, Senator from New York, a resolution was put through the Senate calling upon the Department of Labor for a report on national employment conditions.

This information and his activity in New York are expected by the Smith forces to be of greatest effect against Mr. Hoover. Also Tammany's support, through its congressional delegation, of the McNary-Haugen equalization fee farm relief bill, is looked to by them as of future use against Mr. Hoover in the agricultural states, who is known to be opposed to the measure.

James A. Reed, Senator from Mis-

GERMANS LOYAL IN UPPER ADIGE

Various Associations Repudiate the Campaign Made in Their Behalf

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—After Benito Mussolini's speech in the Chamber of Deputies, Italy regards the conflict with Austria over the Southern Tyrol question as settled. All the Fascist newspapers which comment on the Premier's speech emphasize this point.

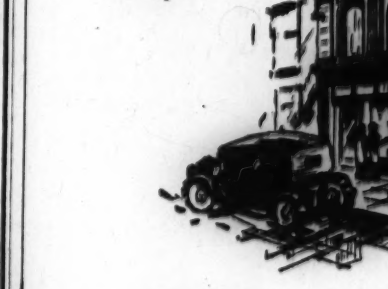
The attention of foreign observers is drawn to the great number of telegrams reaching Signor Mussolini from different associations in the Upper Adige, all repudiating the campaign made in their behalf beyond the frontier.

The loyalty of the German-speaking inhabitants in Italy is not doubted. A striking example of this loyalty was given when it was announced that one Sigrid Wackernell, a native German who volunteered to join the Italian colonial army, fell on the battlefield in one of the last engagements with Arab rebels.

Certainly the Upper Adige question is extinct. This fact is expressed in vigorous language by Lavoro d'Italia, which does not hesitate to affirm that "whoever attempted to impose a re-examination of this question upon the Italian Government and people could only do so by roaring cannons."

Mr. Davis considers the estimate of 4,000,000 unemployed exaggerated. He believes unemployment is now regional and seasonal in character. Idle workers are drifting into big cities, in the one case, while in the other, the months of November to February are invariably dull.

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BRITISH COAL TRADE CALLS FOR REORGANIZATION

Exports Down 26,000,000
Tons—New Methods Sought
for Grading and Selling

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—Great Britain is no longer the coal commissariat of the world, said a former secretary of the International Miners' Federation, Frank Hodges, speaking at Birmingham, recently, and if the present state of things in the British coal industry were to become permanent he thought it doubtful if Great Britain would ever again attain a healthy and progressive industrial and economic life. Exports of coal were down by 26,000,000 tons compared with 1913 and that figure meant employment for 100,000 men. Wages in the industry had come down to the bare contractual minimum and the standard of living of the miners was considerably below what it was in 1913.

The drop in exports, Mr. Hodges pointed out, was due to a variety of causes. The advent of oil was a definite challenge to coal, and water power was being extensively used for generating electricity. Sweden had developed her water power to such an extent that Denmark now took her

night load of electricity from that country by submarine cable, and in Switzerland, the south of France, and Italy also, water power was being increasingly used.

Germany was exporting 12,000,000 tons of coal per year more than in 1913 and this was largely due to the discovery in that country of immense resources of lignite, or brown coal, which was being turned into electricity so cheaply as to enable the distribution of current in Berlin at the rate of one-eighth of a penny per unit.

Nevertheless, he did not despair of the British coal industry. It must be reorganized on sound technical lines, with district selling agencies and technicians must combine to place standard values on British coal, in calorific value, moisture content, ash content, size according to specification and so on, so that the buyer would be induced to buy British coal not so much because it was British, but because it would be guaranteed to meet his particular requirements.

Count Kleiberg believes that in this new conception of social life all social conflicts can be peacefully settled and a real democracy arise. To him, religious and national thought are so closely bound together that he emphasizes the importance of religious sentiment as that of "the axle of national education."

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Shanghai Night Activities Vie With Daylight for Interest

Noisy Streets Present Curious Anomalies of Mingled
Business and Pleasure, With People Sleeping Out-
of-Doors, While Many Stores Are Never Closed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SHANGHAI.—"The night-life of Shanghai" has been a subject which has appealed to many writers. But almost all of these, strangely enough, have contented themselves with a description of the cabarets and night-clubs in which foreign residents of Shanghai entertain themselves and their visitors. Another phase of Shanghai's night-life always has been far more interesting to this writer, and that is provided by the Chinese.

After all, the foreigners are a very small part of Shanghai, even if one limits Shanghai to the foreign settlements. In the International Settlements there are only 25,000 foreigners, but there are 800,000 Chinese. And the Chinese, in the big cities, at least, are a nocturnal people. The setting sun does not signal the day's end for most of them, whatever their class or age. The night, too, is a time for business or enjoyment. Long after midnight, Chinese residents of Shanghai swarm along the principal streets, Chinese food-shops remain open all night, and they are well patronized, even in the early morning hours.

Especially in the summer time, when it is very hot in Shanghai, the streets become more popular than

homes. Then there is an immense activity from dawn until daylight. Wealthy Chinese often ride about in their motorcars through most of the night, in order to stir a breeze. Men and women of the lower and middle classes sometimes prefer to sleep in the streets, stretching out comfortably on the sidewalks near their shops or homes. And with their usual sense of thrift, shopkeepers feel they may reasonably keep their shops open all around the clock, sleeping in the intervals of trade.

If one leaves China for a time, and returns again, as the writer has done more than once, the first impression always may be summed up in one word—vitality, an enormous vitality. This impression is enhanced after a visit to Japan, where the people are always so quiet, so self-contained. But in China, the lowest classes are fairly bursting with energy. The rich, too, while running for miles, will shout and sing as he goes. The peddlers all have their musical cries, which are repeated all night long, and one never hears Chinese complain of the noise.

Thousands of ricksha coolies traverse the streets of Shanghai all night long, eager to find passengers, and apparently as successful at night as in day.

Welsh in Patagonia Retain Home Tongue

Argentine Pressure Favors
Adoption of Castilian
by the Colony

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HOLYHEAD, Wales.—While Wales has recently been mostly concerned with several important national interests, its attention has also been directed to Y Cymru Ar Wraegar (Welsh abroad), and at the moment much attention is being devoted to the special needs of the Welsh colony in Patagonia, Argentine Republic, where the Hispano-Latin tide threatens to absorb the Welsh tongue.

There is a very flourishing colony of Welsh farmers earning their living on the pampas of Patagonia, the vast majority of whom have, despite pressure from Argentine sources, preserved their distinctive nationality. The 14 Welsh places of worship dotted here and there across the country, have been a powerful factor in the retention of the national characteristics of this race. The Castilian, is, of course, the official tongue of the land, and it is also the medium of instruction in the schools. With the view of gaining first-hand information on the exact state of affairs obtaining there, special preachers have been sent out to investigate and report to Yr Hen Whad. The Rev. R. J. Jones, Presbyterian, representing the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, is now in Patagonia, and will be absent from Wales for six months. It will then be the turn of the Welsh Congregationalists to send a preacher there during 1928-29. Welsh leaders fear that the extinction of the Welsh tongue might imperil the distinctive Protestantism of the Welsh.

SENTENCED FOR BOOK BURNING

MOSCOW.—The recent action of the directors of the Workers' Club in burning a library of 5000 books for alleged lack of space found a sequel in the provincial court when the four persons responsible received prison sentences. The court characterized the burning as "socially a dangerous crime."

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Linking Up Sudan With
South African Railways

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
JOHANNESBURG, South Africa.—"The immediate aim of the British administration in Africa should be an air service bridging the gap between the Sudan railways and the South African railways, say from Khartum to Broken Hill, a distance of approximately 2600 miles, following as nearly as possible the existing roads, or about 2500 miles when more direct roads are made," said Dr. Samuel Evans, the chairman of the Crown Mines, Johannesburg.

Airplanes, Dr. Evans explained, would cover the distance from Khartum to Broken Hill in less than 30 hours' flying time, or about 2½ days' flying in daytime only. They would get a great deal of traffic which is usually carried by the railways, and would make it possible for passengers, mails and commodities, particularly gold and diamonds, to be transported to Europe from the Transvaal and Rhodesia in less than half the time it takes at present.

Such a service carrying mails would save almost as many days for letters from Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika to Europe as the hours saved for letters from, say, Chicago to Europe. Provided the example set by the United States is followed, I feel convinced that in a comparatively short time the traffic forth-

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BRITISH MOVE TO RAISE AGE OF LEAVING SCHOOL

Lord Eustace Percy Gives
Little Hope and Tells
Number of Objections

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON.—Lord Eustace Percy, president of the Board of Education, has issued a statement in reply to a request on the part of the local education authorities that the school-leaving age should be raised in the year 1933. Lord Eustace points out a number of difficulties, and he holds out no hope that the authorities' request will be granted.

Lord Eustace makes it plain that even without raising the leaving age, accommodation will have to be found in the senior schools in the year 1933 for possibly 185,000 more children than at present. If the leaving age were raised, the number to be accommodated would be 600,000 more than at present. By deferring the raising of the school-leaving age until the year 1938 the decline in numbers would render the problem more manageable, but even then the increase would be 255,000.

Lord Eustace points out that these increases in numbers will necessitate additional buildings, either in the form of new schools or enlargements of old schools. He points out the impracticability of supplying a large amount of accommodation for the temporary increase in the years 1933 and 1934. He shows, too, how the shortage of accommodation for the older children may militate against the process of reducing the size of classes in the junior schools, which, in rural areas, unless additional central schools are provided, the extra year of school life will have to be spent in the present small schools, where, as is com-

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BRITISH MOVE TO RAISE AGE OF LEAVING SCHOOL

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LONDON.—Lord Eustace Percy, president of the Board of Education, has issued a statement in reply to a request on the part of the local education authorities that the school-leaving age should be raised in the year 1933. Lord Eustace points out a number of difficulties, and he holds out no hope that the authorities' request will be granted.

Lord Eustace makes it plain that even without raising the leaving age, accommodation will have to be found in the senior schools in the year 1933 for possibly 185,000 more children than at present. If the leaving age were raised, the number to be accommodated would be 600,000 more than at present. By deferring the raising of the school-leaving age until the year 1938 the decline in numbers would render the problem more manageable, but even then the increase would be 255,000.

Lord Eustace points out that these increases in numbers will necessitate additional buildings, either in the form of new schools or enlargements of old schools. He points out the impracticability of supplying a large amount of accommodation for the temporary increase in the years 1933 and 1934. He shows, too, how the shortage of accommodation for the older children may militate against the process of reducing the size of classes in the junior schools, which, in rural areas, unless additional central schools are provided, the extra year of school life will have to be spent in the present small schools, where, as is com-

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monly known, advanced needs cannot well be met.
The authorities are now considering their attitude in the light of Lord Eustace's new figures. The solution which has been indicated by one of their prominent members is that an optional accommodation should be provided for the exceptionally large number within the present age limit expected to be in the top classes in 1933, and that this should then be adapted for the higher leaving age in the following years, when the new age group will be somewhat counterbalanced by a diminution in the number of pupils within the present limits. A large volume of opinion exists in favor of raising the age at the earliest possible moment.

C. P. R. MAINTENANCE OUTLAY
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VANCOUVER, B. C.—New work and maintenance on Canadian Pacific Railway Company's lines in British Columbia during 1928 will represent an outlay of approximately \$4,000,000, according to C. A. Cottrell, general superintendent here. There will be an exceptionally large program of work throughout the province during the summer months that will provide employment for about 1000 additional men.

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INDIANS DEMAND FULL PRIVILEGE OF CITIZENSHIP

Better If Allowed to Manage Own Business, Says Chief of Yakimas

A citizen will be a better citizen if he is allowed to manage his own business, believes Chief Nipo Strongheart, of the Yakima Indian Nation, and therein, he declares, lies the key to the Indian question in the United States.

Complete citizenship for the Indian, in place of the conditional citizenship conferred on him in 1894, would admit him to the state and federal courts in his own name in carrying out his business affairs and it would admit his children to public schools in place of separate Indian schools, Chief Strongheart pointed out. These two things he considers of paramount importance if the Indian is to take a useful place in the community.

"If the Indian child is to grow up to work and live in the white man's way, he should have the same schooling as the white child, or better if he can," he said. "But teachers in the Indian service are so poorly paid—only \$52.50 a month and quarters—that hardly anyone who is competent for a public school position will apply for an Indian school."

"Most of the reservations are inhabited by more white people than Indians, and have public schools for the white children. If the money spent for separate schools were given as aid to the public schools already established, the Indian children would be better taught and would know better how to mingle with white people when they finish."

"The Indian should be able legally to handle his own money and property, to buy, sell, make contracts, and sue or be sued in court. Perhaps his land allotment should be restricted, and the older, untalented Indians be cared for as at present, but the younger ones, who have had schooling, should be enabled to learn by responsibility. They might make some mistakes, but they would learn by them, and make better citizens than they have made under 95 years of paternalism by the United States Indian Bureau."

Chief Strongheart was in Boston while filling a number of speaking engagements in New England, as he is a student of Indian lore and an actor of Indian drama, as well as a legal adviser to his tribe, which has its reservation in the State of Washington.

RADITCH JOINS IN CABINET ATTACK

Croatian Leader Unites With Mr. Pribitchevitch

By WILLIAM T. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Belgrade, March 5.—Stefan Raditch, leader of the Croatian Peasant Party,

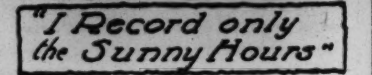
and Svetozar Pribitchevitch, leader of the Independent Democrats, are continuing their attacks against the Government under Vojta Vukitchevitch.

Mr. Pribitchevitch yesterday declared in Parliament, in Mr. Raditch's name, that their parties had decided as a mark of protest on temporary abstention from the sitting of Parliament, alleging an incorrect attitude by the president of that body.

Mr. Raditch and Mr. Pribitchevitch both insist on the appointment of a military personage as head of the Government.

The majority of politicians affirm that Mr. Raditch and Mr. Pribitchevitch aim to come into power in this way.

The political situation is uncertain, but according to declarations in official circles, a change of government in the near future is improbable.



The Truck Driver
(From the Tacoma News-Tribune)

THROGS of shoppers on Broadway, late Monday afternoon, went about their duties blissfully unaware of an averted mishap that was only averting by the heroism of Walter Hartman, a driver for the Pacific Storage & Transfer Company.

Hartman was driving his truck on Market Street when at the intersection of Eleventh Street he saw a Ford touring car careening down the hill. Hartman jammed on the brakes of his truck and in an instant noticed that there was no driver in the car.

In less than time it takes to tell about it, Hartman jumped out of his truck, jumped to the running board of the touring car, caught the wheel, pulled himself in, set the brakes of the car and parked it against the curb, less than a block uphill from the thousands of shoppers on Broadway.

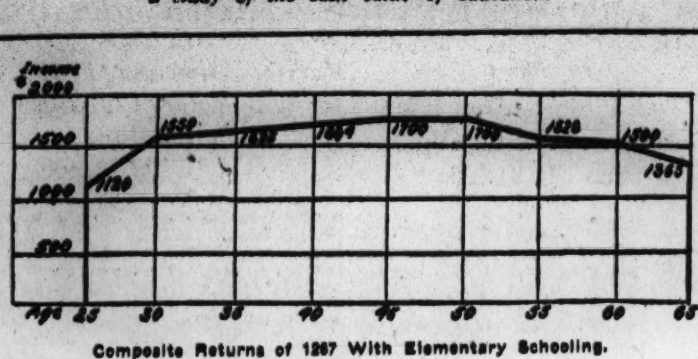
Hartman then ran back to his own truck, jumped in and drove away, saying nothing to anybody.

E. M. Redfern, a Seattle business man, chanced to witness the performance and reported it to the News-Tribune. He gave the name of the company owning the truck. At the company's office when the drivers brought out the identity of the driver.

"Anybody would have done the same thing," was Hartman's reply.

The Relation of Education and Income

The second of a series of articles based on a study of the cash value of education.



Composite Returns of 1267 With Elementary Schooling.

By EVERETT W. LORD

Dean, College of Business Administration, Boston University
(Copyright, 1926, by Everett W. Lord)

OF THE 7396 reports on occupational income received and analyzed in this study, 1267 are from men whose schooling ended with the elementary grade—in a few cases with less than the usual eight grades. Some of these men report large incomes: one claims an income of \$61,000 a year; he is 56 years old, a merchant and cotton-seed broker in a large southern city; another, also a merchant, in Texas, 62 years of age, reports \$20,000. These two are examples of men of native ability, in occupations which, until recently, were pre-empted by the non-college man, more completely, perhaps, in the South than in the North. Then there is a furniture manufacturer in Massachusetts, 48 years old, president of his own corporation, who reports an income of \$36,000; another Massachusetts man, manufacturing dyestuffs and chemicals, gives his income as \$28,000. These are the high men of this entire group—exceptions to the general rule.

There are others in this class who report incomes above the average of high school graduates or even the average of college graduates, but they are few in number, especially among the younger men.

Various Groups
In the various age groups, the number who rank above high school and college graduate averages is as follows:

Age	No. reports	No. above H.S. A.B. av.	No. above C. grad. av.
Under 25	125	1	1
25-29	182	2	2
30-34	212	3	3
35-39	282	4	4
40-44	378	11	4
45-49	433	6	4
50-54	378	11	4
55-59	268	8	6
60-64	148	8	6
65-69	14	1	1

That is, out of 1267 returns, a total of 97, or only 6 per cent, showed incomes normally belonging in higher classes, and the majority of these exceptional cases were of men over 40 years of age who may not have had as much competition with men of higher education as is the case today.

What occupations are open to the young man who has only the schooling of the elementary grades? Our reports show a comparatively narrow list—a list obviously much more restricted than was the case with a young man similarly situated 30 or 40 years ago. There are fewer jobs now which call for physical strength or even for manual skill, and the unskilled boy of 15 to 18 has little else to offer. He may become a laborer, with hard work and frequent periods of unemployment, with the prospect of becoming a foreman as his most feasible reward of success—but even the foreman's job is more likely to go to the man with more education.

He may go into a factory as do many thousands and spend his days tending a machine. He may become an automobile mechanic, an aristocrat among men of his class, or even a chauffeur or a motorman. In the country, he may work on a farm, hoping sometime to have a farm of his own—but if he is to manage it efficiently he will need much more than the education he is given in eight years of elementary school.

Served Apprenticeship
Many of the occupations reported by older men who entered them with only the grade school education are practically closed to young men of that class today. Turning to our group of men of 50 and over we have almost every vocation represented, many by men who appear to have been highly successful. Often, however, these men are self-educated, not only in vocational lines, but equally in cultural subjects; they have read many good books; they have taken reading and study courses; they may have attended courses of lectures or special classes where the essentials of a higher education have been available. Or they have had the fortune to serve a real apprenticeship in some small business, working by the side of a master of the trade and learning from him what today can be learned only in schools.

Such men are the income leaders in this group: they serve to demonstrate that success has been possible even with limited education, but they are not fair examples for the boys of today. And in the grade school groups of men of from 50 to 70, the average men are the farmers, the meat market proprietors, the railroad conductors and locomotive engineers, the painters and carpenters and garagemen, whose income seldom rises above \$3500. Indeed, the "median man" in each age group—the man whose income is in the middle of the list, with an equal number

above and below—has far less than \$2500.

These median incomes and the highest incomes, by age groups, are as follows:

Age	No. Group	Median Income	Highest Income
Under 25	125	\$1,129	\$2,300
25-29	182	\$1,150	\$4,200
30-34	212	\$1,625	\$6,000
35-39	282	\$1,824	\$17,500
40-44	378	\$1,700	\$30,000
45-49	433	\$1,700	\$38,000
50-54	378	\$1,528	\$28,000
55-59	268	\$1,500	\$61,000
60-64	148	\$1,365	\$20,000
65-69	14	\$1,120	\$2,100

In considering these figures it is important to remember that the median is the income of the "average man" not the "average income" of all the group; in every group at least half the number have incomes very close to this median figure, a little higher or a little lower. Only a few are anomalously high. This is shown in the following table, in which the highest 20 per cent of reported incomes are designated, thus showing what may be called the "normal highest" of 80 per cent of the group:

Age	No. of Group	Returned Disregarded	Normal Highest
Under 25	125	28	\$1,830
25-29	182	27	\$2,400
30-34	212	42	\$2,400
35-39	282	62	\$3,400
40-44	378	62	\$4,100
45-49	433	28	\$4,100
50-54	378	92	\$2,100
55-59	268	14	\$2,100

NEW YORK REPORTED FAVORING HOOVER
Out-and-out Delegation for Secretary Expected
SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—Prediction that New York State will send an out-and-out Hoover delegation to the Republican National Convention has been made in a statement here by former Congressman William J. Hill of Binghamton, chairman of the state Hoover-for-President committee.

Mr. Hill declared, "Hoover workers have in no way interfered with plans of various county organizations, and are well satisfied with the delegate selections named. Their aim has been to crystallize the sentiment existing throughout the State for the Secretary of Commerce, believing that the leaders will mark this sentiment and obey the wishes of their constituents."

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Republicans of the Fifth Missouri Congressional District (Kansas City) have elected Mayor Albert I. Beach, a staunch supporter of Herbert Hoover, and Henry M. Beardsley, friendly to Frank O. Lowden, as delegates to the Republican National Convention. They were not instructed.

South Dakota Republican Platform Favors Dry Law
PIERRE, S. D. (AP)—Presidential candidates and party platforms have been brought into the open as South Dakota Republicans and Democrats assembled in proposalmen meeting here.

The proposals, picked by counties a week ago, were for the most part uninteresting. One group of Democrats, however, prepared to give strong backing to any move for the endorsement of Alfred E. Smith, Governor of New York, as a candidate for the presidential nomination. The anti-Smith men talked of counteracting this sentiment by naming a Western Democrat.

On the Republican side, Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, had the backing of some county delegations.

A preliminary draft of the Republican platform, announced by George

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77 Washington Street, Providence, R. I.

Wright, chairman of the Republican central committee, favored rigid enforcement and strengthening of the prohibition law.

Gov. Brewster REPEATS STAND ON SMITH CASE

Takes Issue With Senator Gould to Whom He Submits Some Queries

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Upholding the decision of the United States Senate in refusing a seat to Frank L. Smith of Illinois, Ralph O. Brewster, Governor of Maine, has issued a statement upon the grounds that "the people of Maine are entitled to know whether or not the reports are correct regarding the facts of this case."

Mr. Brewster's statement was issued in reply to Arthur R. Gould (R.), Senator from Maine, who has taken to task his position on the Smith-Vare cases.

Mr. Brewster's stand was practically summarized in the five questions he included in his statement. He asked:

"1. Did Samuel Insull testify that he gave \$200,000 to Frank L. Smith for his personal use?
2. Was Mr. Smith at that time chairman of the Public Utilities Commission of Illinois?
3. Was Mr. Insull at that time in control of large public utilities in the State of Illinois, with matters in constant litigation before the Public Utilities Commission?
4. Was Mr. Smith also at that time a candidate for the United States Senate?
5. Was one of the major issues before the United States Senate at

that time the question as to whether there should be an investigation of the financial structure of the great utility interests which Mr. Insull controlled, and also of the method of that investigation?
6. Has Mr. Smith or anyone in his behalf ever denied any of these statements made under oath by Mr. Insull and freely discussed throughout the country in the last year and a half?
7. It is very generally understood that these are the circumstances that led the great majority of the Senate, without regard to party, to refuse Mr. Smith a Senate seat," Mr. Brewster continued.

"Bring it home to Maine. Consider a gift of that character by one in control of our public utilities to the public official in charge of the fixing of the rates.
"Would the people of Maine think it desirable that a candidate in Maine for the United States Senate should accept aid, directly or indirectly, from Samuel Insull or those associated with him when the financial structure of the public utilities is becoming a matter of national concern, and may at any time demand action by the Senate of the United States?"

Students Loyal to United States, Asserts Head of Hawaiian Schools

Racial Stock Makes No Difference, Says Will C. Crawford—Of 70,000 in Schools 98 Per Cent Are American-Born—Japanese Lead

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — The second problem has been vocational. Most of the students come from laboring families and look toward professions as the means to better themselves. They are limited, of necessity, by the small confines of the territory, but a few students are breaking away from home ties entirely to go to the mainland or to Asia.

"We have seen," says Mr. Crawford, "a marked change coming over the islands. Our industries are demanding more and better expert help and our students are making a special study of island needs. This mutual process of adaptation is beginning to show its larger contribution to island life."

In connection with the development of territorial schools Mr. Crawford reports that the system now employs 23,000 teachers and has 190 schools, with an annual budget of more than \$6,000,000.

Mr. Crawford declares that boys and girls studying in island American schools are staunch patriots. Of the 70,000 students, 98 per cent are American born, although their racial ancestry is 50 per cent Japanese, 20 per cent Chinese, 10 per cent Portuguese, 10 per cent Hawaiian or part Hawaiian, and 10 per cent Anglo-Saxon or mixed.

According to Mr. Crawford, two problems have been outstanding in America's educational work in the territory. The first is the problem of language, with good English facing the corruption of "pidgin" English. To counteract this initial problem, 13 English standard schools have been established, which segregate the English-speaking children, but not by race, into schools where they may go ahead at a more rapid rate. It has become a maxim that "pidgin" English students strive to work up into these higher schools.

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FOREIGN ENVOY LAUDS DRY LAW
Reports European Visitors Impressed by Benefits Due to Prohibition
WASHINGTON.—At a recent dinner in Washington the ever-present question of prohibition was the theme of discussion. The burden of conversation was that it is a "failure" and that "enforcement" is a "farce."

After half-a-dozen men and women have expressed themselves to this effect, a prominent European diplomat asked for the floor. This is about what he had to say:
"If you will permit a foreigner in your midst to express his view, I would like to say that most observers in America from abroad are far from convinced that prohibition is a failure. Indeed, most of us are profoundly impressed with its operation."

"When we see on all hands the undoubtedly favorable economic and industrial results that have come in the wake of your laws against liquor we are bound to believe that prohibition is becoming a progressive benefit to your country. Several European countries, which have tried prohibition, are watching the American experiment with total prohibition. I believe they are becoming convinced of its advantages."

'English-Made' Curio Is From 9 Countries
Origin of Dressing Case Hidden Beneath Stamp of Merchandise Mark
LONDON.—The British law (Merchandise Marks Act) requiring a number of imported articles to carry the names of their countries of origin raises complicated problems. A dressing case branded as "English made," the component parts of which came from nine different countries, was shown by James D. Kiley in opposing before a Government Standing Committee an application to have shaving and tooth brushes brought under the operation of the act.

The dressing case contained: Norwegian timber case, marketed in Denmark, British cardboard, London prepared leather, Manchester moiré lining, Belgian mirror, German tortoise-shell-backed brushes, Japanese toothbrush, French nailbrush, Italian comb, Czechoslovakian glass bottles, Birmingham mounts for the bottles.

"That combination," said Mr. Kiley, enables us to defy competition from any country in the world. The production of that case has resulted in the makers growing from a very small firm to one of the largest in London."

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\$1.45 \$1.65 \$1.85 \$1.95
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Sold Exclusively in Providence in Our Hosiery Store, Street Floor Centre

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FOREIGN ENVOY LAUDS DRY LAW
Reports European Visitors Impressed by Benefits Due to Prohibition
WASHINGTON.—At a recent dinner in Washington the ever-present question of prohibition was the theme of discussion. The burden of conversation was that it is a "failure" and that "enforcement" is a "farce."

After half-a-dozen men and women have expressed themselves to this effect, a prominent European diplomat asked for the floor. This is about what he had to say:
"If you will permit a foreigner in your midst to express his view, I would like to say that most observers in America from abroad are far from convinced that prohibition is a failure. Indeed, most of us are profoundly impressed with its operation."

"When we see on all hands the undoubtedly favorable economic and industrial results that have come in the wake of your laws against liquor we are bound to believe that prohibition is becoming a progressive benefit to your country. Several European countries, which have tried prohibition, are watching the American experiment with total prohibition. I believe they are becoming convinced of its advantages."

'English-Made' Curio Is From 9 Countries
Origin of Dressing Case Hidden Beneath Stamp of Merchandise Mark
LONDON.—The British law (Merchandise Marks Act) requiring a number of imported articles to carry the names of their countries of origin raises complicated problems. A dressing case branded as "English made," the component parts of which came from nine different countries, was shown by James D. Kiley in opposing before a Government Standing Committee an application to have shaving and tooth brushes brought under the operation of the act.

The dressing case contained: Norwegian timber case, marketed in Denmark, British cardboard, London prepared leather, Manchester moiré lining, Belgian mirror, German tortoise-shell-backed brushes, Japanese toothbrush, French nailbrush, Italian comb, Czechoslovakian glass bottles, Birmingham mounts for the bottles.

"That combination," said Mr. Kiley, enables us to defy competition from any country in the world. The production of that case has resulted in the makers growing from a very small firm to one of the largest in London."

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Only 4 More Dimes
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Everything is done except the ironing of wearing apparel and handkerchiefs.

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The advice you receive from our officers is based on statistical information we have at our finger tips plus the actual experience of members of our staff working on similar problems. We will always treat our dealings with you as entirely confidential.

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FARRELL LEADS FIELD

NASSAU, Bahamas (P)—J. C. Farrell, who won several golf championships in the New York district last summer, led the brilliant field in the opening round of the Nassau open tourney here Monday. Farrell's card of 33-32—65 contained five birdies. Eugene Saranen had a 31-34 for 65, also marking up five birdies, but on several greens was poor on his approach.

Women's Enterprises and Activities

American Women's Club of Paris

Special Correspondence
THE mortgage has been paid! The American Women's Club of Paris owns its own home. It started the New Year free from debt, strong, active and influential.

It is a little palace that the American women have made their own. Leadership, courage, generosity and team work have caused a dream to come true.

Just after the war the club was formed by American women resident in Paris with the idea of helping to establish peace relations. The friendly Y. W. C. A. gave it quarters in the old Hotel Petrograd, down town. In 1921 the club took wings and set itself up as a free and independent body, full of hope and short of cash, in a store room and an apartment above it on the Boulevard Malesherbes.

Today the club is housed in the "hotel particulier," or private mansion built a century ago by the Comtesse de Montequieu at 51 rue Solais, in the Passy district, to whose name Benjamin Franklin contributed, and which Americans seem in a fair way to make their own. When last month the club sale showed a tremendous profit, 30 of the faithful got together and put in 8000 francs each and the last debt was paid. It has cost 2,800,000 francs.

This new home of the club is a dignified three-story white stone structure, in the most fashionable

quarter of Paris, between the Arc de Triomphe and the Trocadero.

It is eminently suitable for a clubhouse, and it presents an imposing appearance, with its low stone wall and gilded grille. To the right as one enters is a spacious garden framed on one side by the fluted columns of the portico and on the other by high trellises covered with greenery, which insure a charming privacy. Here refreshments are served in the hot summer months.

Looking out over the garden is the dining room, with its terrace which can be thrown open in hot weather. This large room is decorated in the style of Louis XVI, but the food served is twentieth century American, including lemon pie, waffles and corn bread, such as cannot be found elsewhere in Paris.

Full of Activity
 Across the hall is the beautiful mirrored ballroom, which is also used for concerts and is in much demand for private parties, thereby increasing the club's revenue.

The three dance halls are given every Saturday afternoon in this room are yearly increasing in popularity among both French and American young people, due to the excellent music and home atmosphere. The Sunday afternoon concert, too, are an immense drawing card. They were instituted in the beginning to help launch young artists whose finances did not permit them properly to make their bow to the public, and the club says now with pride of many a successful musician, "I knew him when."

The Wednesday morning musicals held for a short period of each year are noted because they represent famous musicians in recital to club members and their friends. Such artists as Michels Elman and Lucien Muratore have appeared recently in these recitals.

Monthly exhibitions are held of the work done by painters and etchers already distinguished and also of those who give promise, both foreigners and Americans. The pictures are effectively hung on the walls of the salons and give a constant atmosphere of life and color. Nor are

these exhibitions restricted to pictures. Many fine pieces of sculpture and decorative furniture adorn the mantelpieces and various niches.

Purposes of the Club

The Bulletin, the club organ published monthly, has evolved from a mere chronicle of club news into an attractive magazine which holds its own in company with any modern publication of its size in the quality of its articles and in the cleverness of its reviews. Here appears the work of the most striking of the young modern group in Paris, both French and American. This is well balanced by touches of the life and atmosphere of old France, a combination which is rapidly making the Bulletin in demand by both students and casual readers in America as well as in Paris.

The information bureau is one of the most surprising and interesting of the club departments. Hundreds of questions are answered weekly on a remarkable variety of subjects. The American visitor is given addresses for every conceivable thing, ranging from the best place for a manure to the purchasing of a Normandy chicken. Extensive lists are kept of government, schools, apartments and hotels. It is used by the French as well as by the American colony and though its services are free, it has proved to be a distinct benefit to the club.

The 11 bedrooms on the third floor are always in demand. They are a great boon to unaccompanied American women, as they combine the service of a good hotel with the quiet atmosphere of a home. The rooms are beautifully fitted, largely through the gifts of various generous members. Altogether this club of 1300 members is unique in France and probably on the continent, as an organization designed and maintained for women by women.

In their joy over the new home, now entirely their own, the members look forward to a happy year in conclusion of the objectives of the club, which are: To serve American women, either resident or visiting in France; to encourage friendly relations between women of the United States and women associated with the United States in the Great War; to create a center of social and educational activity; and to assist in furthering American philanthropy in France.

Designing Stage Sets and Costumes

Special Correspondence
LONDON, ENG.

CAN one imagine a more fascinating occupation for anyone with a love of the theater than the designing of stage scenery and costumes? This is the work of Miss Evelyn Werge Thomas, who met her first love of hers as a child in India when she used to be taken to the little Gaiety Theater in the Simla Hills.

"To go to a play there was one of the events of my life," she told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "and when I came home I used to reconstruct the whole thing and make models of it. When

could combine everything in the round instead of on the flat. I like to work in the round and am better at it than in working absolutely on the flat. Before finding my vocation I had a great tussle to decide whether I should be a painter or a sculptor. But I think that I have not my true medium, because I could not sacrifice color, and on the stage you can combine music, color and movement, and I feel that, although transitory, it is the most complete art that there is—and the most human."

On leaving the Admiralty Miss Werge Thomas took a short course at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art in order to get some insight into the practical side of the stage. Then she began to think that it might be possible to find an opening for theater designing. Her aim from the first was to do both the scenery and the dresses for she felt that only thus could she, as she expressed it, "get somewhere."

Commissions at Last
 Her first commission was to design the costumes and paint the properties for "The Great Big World," produced by J. B. Fagan. Within a year her ideal was realized, and she was engaged upon the design for the whole stage picture, scenes, properties, and costumes, for Miss Phyllis Neilson Terry's gorgeous production of "Stigmata," a play of medieval Italy. Then she heard that Lewis Casson and Miss Sybil Thorndike were going to produce Macbeth, and she designed a set and the dresses and asked permission to show them to Mr. Casson. Before looking at them he told her straight away that the designs were already made for the production. Then he went through her portfolio, with the result that he handed her on the spot the script of a new play by Clemence Dane called "Granite." It was a big jump from the depths of disappointment to heights of expectancy.

The set designed for "Granite" was one of the models seen by the writer. It showed a bit of an old twelfth-century house on Lundy Island built from ship's timbers for nineteenth-century use. It was simple in design, depending for its effect on the lighting from two lancet windows enlarged to form one big one. Another model was most appealing, giving the set for a little play written by Miss Werge Thomas and her partner, and called "Out of the Everywhere." It showed a camping scene in which the lighting was gradually changed from dawn to sunset to suit the action of the play.

Convention Proves Effective
 In speaking of how to get the effect of the out-of-door scene, Miss Werge Thomas said that such scenes should be treated conventionally because convention was much more effective than realism. "I have done a lot of ballet work for Anton Dolin at the Coliseum," she continued, "and it is lovely to do, because there are the really conventional. For an absolute convention like dancing, the background must not be in the least realistic, otherwise it will throw your dancing figures out."

For these ballets Miss Thomas usually does the whole setting, costumes and furnishings included. She showed the Monitor representative a portfolio of the most delightful colored drawings of designs for ballets, all of them charming in color and some with a quaint touch of humor, Jack and Jill, for instance, done like a children's play.

"It was here that I learned the scale work which prepared me for making stage models," she said, "for I always make my own models, working them to scale at half an inch to the foot."

During her time at the Admiralty it was a delight to her to get away in the evenings from the sadness of the war and the routine of the Admiralty Department into the beauty and color of the theater. Week-ends were spent rambling round old London and in studying architecture, always with a view to reconstructing the whole thing with the appropriate dress and accessories of the period. "The stage," she explained, "seemed the one place where one

book with a property book made from cardboard and gold eldorado. In these Miss Thomas succeeds in getting what she is always striving for, "something different."

The same sense of humor was apparent in a set intended for a modern version of Bernard Shaw's "Caesar and Cleopatra." "I wanted to have something that would show that I have a sense of humor," she explained, "and am not entirely a romanticist, though I love romance more than anything else. It was great fun carrying out the 'Caesar and Cleopatra' set. I soaked myself in Egyptian art at the British Museum and then adapted it to my own purposes." And she went on to describe her set in which symbolic figures appeared on wide pillars surrounded by a very amusing frieze on which haggis players appeared in typical attitudes of Egyptian statuary.

It was through hard study, especially of the art of the earliest ages, that Miss Werge Thomas was enabled to design at high speed the scenery and all the most important dresses for Dr. Emmanuel de Marnay Baruch's play, "Judith in Israel," which was put on at the Strand Theatre on Feb. 15 with Miss Sybil Thorndike in the name part, and Lewis Casson as the Assyrian general Holofernes. Speaking of this play, Miss Werge Thomas said, "I supervised the whole thing, including the dressing, and it has all been work after my own heart."

Last Scrap of Meat
 Lamb or Mutton

Cut leftover meat into pieces of attractive size and shape, dip them into diluted egg, then into fine breadcrumbs. Lay them on a buttered baking sheet and bake them until golden brown and thoroughly heated through. Serve them on circles of hot buttered toast and garnish with a few rings of sweet pickle. Pour tomato sauce around and serve immediately. Canned tomato soup, slightly diluted, brought to a boil and thickened a little with flour rubbed with water makes excellent tomato sauce that is always available.

When lamb is desired for slicing cold, remove the bone immediately after the meal at which it was served hot, and crowd the meat into a bowl that will just hold it. Lay a weight on top and leave it to chill. The bones come out easily when the meat is warm and the pressed meat slices well and economically when it is cold. With cold sliced lamb, mint sauce, mint jelly or sorrel sauce are especially good. Currant jelly, caper sauce or onion sauce are all favorite accompaniments to mutton.

"Without Chart or Pattern"
 By MABEL HOBSON BURNS
 A little book just out tells how garments of all sorts are made without chart or pattern—the idea successfully demonstrated two seasons on Chautauque platform. Post paid \$2.00.

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News of the Clubs

THIS column in the Monitor makes its first appearance this week. It comes in response to requests for general news of the women's clubs and organizations all over the world and will appear on this page each Tuesday.

The one organization of women known as the General Federation of Women's Clubs has affiliations in Alaska, Hawaii, Panama Canal Zone, Philippine Islands and Porto Rico of the United States territories and in Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, England, France, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, South Africa, Uruguay, Sweden and West Indies. Other organizations also have world interest and activities.

If the contribution to world understanding and friendship which is being made by the cementing of interests through the channels of these organizations were known it would be a happy surprise to many. It will be the object of this column to make this contribution known to the readers of the Monitor to the end that we may all become neighbors in the fraternity of the nations.

From the Housewives' Association of Sydney, Australia, which has a membership of 2400; from the club in Shanghai, China, which are sponsoring study scholarships for Chinese and American girls and finding in their great city unlimited opportunities for promoting better international understanding; from the Women's Club of Tokyo, having a membership of 300 women of ten different nationalities; from London, Paris, and in fact all over the world we hope to gather news of inspiration and general appeal.

Miss A. Viola Smith, of Shanghai, attended a convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs held some years ago in Los Angeles, Calif., and at that time she made the following statement:

"I have felt since the first day of the Los Angeles Biennial that the American Women's Clubs in foreign lands were the true pioneers of ad-

vanced international relations, and I believe that the closer we can keep this cycle in contact with each other the further we will progress toward the goal of better international understanding. Certainly American women who have lived in foreign lands and become acquainted with various nations having various interests, have a most definite contribution to make upon their return to America and upon their re-association with clubwomen at home."

Miss Smith's statement is true of any women in any part of the world who are privileged to become personally acquainted with women of nations other than their own. The duty and pleasure is theirs to make known to others the ideals and aspirations which prompt actions not always understood from a distance.

We shall welcome, for this column, news of women's activities from any part of the world.

The Mary Thomas Baby Spoon

Teaches a child the proper way to hold and use the spoon and how to feed him or herself weeks earlier than with the ordinary baby spoon. Prevents spilling and conserves mother's time. Made only in Sterling Silver, 62-64 West 42nd St., New York City.

E. G. THOMAS Toledo, Ohio

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To make delicious candies or beautifully decorated cakes and pastries for parties, church socials, etc., is a profitable and pleasant way to earn money. Learn to make them at the BRIDGE SCHOOL, 608 Lexington Ave., N. Y.

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You, too, can have lovely white hands by using CALIFORNIA LEMON SOAP. Made from purest ingredients and fragrant oil of California lemons, many find it too unequalled. Lathers freely in hard water.

EXCELLENT FOR SHAMPOO

Send postpaid your check of \$1.00 for 3 boxes of California Lemon Soap, 3 for \$2.50. 5 for \$6.00. For full particulars, send stamp to THE BALKE COMPANY, 531 Roosevelt Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

Everblooming Spirea, Frobeli

YOUNG may have the popular white Spirea Frobeli in early spring, but this Spirea bears large clusters of beautiful bright pink flowers in the early summer which it will not lose until late autumn. A hardy, bushy shrub, 3 to 4 ft. high. One of the best for the garden. Price in a single plant with 100 flowers \$1.00. In a box of 10 plants \$10.00. In a box of 25 plants \$25.00. In a box of 50 plants \$50.00. In a box of 100 plants \$100.00. Write for Catalogue. Agents wanted. KATZ NOVELTY DISTRIBUTING CO., 23 Union Square, New York City.

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Opportunities in Radiocasting

By TERESE ROSE NAGEL

ALTHOUGH the radiocasting field for women and by women is still in a pioneer stage, opportunities for the development of many forms of talent are beginning to mark a path for successful achievement. There is a popular belief that the voice of a woman does not come out of the loudspeaker with as great clarity as that of a man. This tradition will soon be done away with, for a new loudspeaker is being developed which is said to be especially suitable to women's voices. Then, too, there are several women, themselves pioneers in the industry, who have demonstrated that radiocasting is a field where women may succeed.

A little over five years ago, women were unheard of as executives in radiocasting stations. Today there is not a large station in the country which does not boast of some woman in an important position.

The field of radiocasting offers opportunities for women who have good speaking voices, not necessarily of the oratorical type, but clear, friendly and of a carrying quality. The woman in front of the microphone must remember that the individual at the other end of the wire is in his or her home. The surroundings are friendly and intimate, therefore the speaker must be conversational, cheery and informal. Many times trained professional speakers and actors and actresses of long experience wonder why they are not a success at radiocasting. This is because they adopt the pompous oratorical style which is not a favorite with listeners-in-

Women who are planning a career in a radiocasting station should look well "within the house" to learn what they have to offer of service to the public. A staff position on a station usually necessitates several talents. Women announcers are required to have good speaking voices, a spontaneous manner, an ability either to sing or to play, and a willingness to go duty at any moment when the call comes. The large chain stations have not as yet reached the point where they will consider a woman announcer as a regular evening feature. In one New York station a woman announcer is on three mornings a week, and St. Louis, Mo., boasts of a woman announcer on evening programs.

As each large city has at the most 10 or 12 radiocasting stations, it can well be seen that from the many, but few are chosen. The women woman-who is desirous of bringing herself before the public musically, and the piano and the violin student may use the radio as a good medium preparatory to a concert career. The accompanist's salaries in large metropolitan stations vary from \$30 to \$75 a week.

Young women who have had social experience, are graceful and good to look at, might find opportunities as hostesses in the larger stations throughout the country. In most stations, however, the positions of

hostess and accompanist are combined.

As each radio station desires to get itself before the public, publicity work is another branch of work which will appeal to the young women of literary ability. Originally, the station employs a publicity expert, and many are now engaging women for this type of work. One young woman who put across splendid publicity for a New York station, so attracted the attention of the editors to whom she brought her material that she was made radio editor of one of the largest metropolitan dailies.

There is also opportunity for the free lance writer to become connected with the field of radiocasting. Many large advertising and publicity firms have special departments set aside for the radiocasting promotion of their accounts. Three of the largest advertising firms in New York City have culled from the staff of the biggest stations persons to handle the radio end of their advertising work. These are executive positions and include the engaging of talent, the writing of copy, and the advertising feature, and general co-operation between the station and the advertiser. There were also many advertising firms who employ writers who have good radiocasting voices to put across noncommercial talks promoting indirectly the sale of a commodity. These young women write their own talks, make the contact with the station, and are paid by the publicity firm which is promoting the sales and advertising of the goods. This is interesting and well-paying work for the young woman who wishes to devote only a portion of her time to a radiocasting career.

The best way to make application for any type of position in a radiocasting station is to secure an appointment with the director of the station, who, by the way, is a busy person, and sees people only by special arrangement. In the letter requesting an interview it is best to state one's qualifications. If these meet with the requirements and there is a vacancy in the station, the position is given the candidate.

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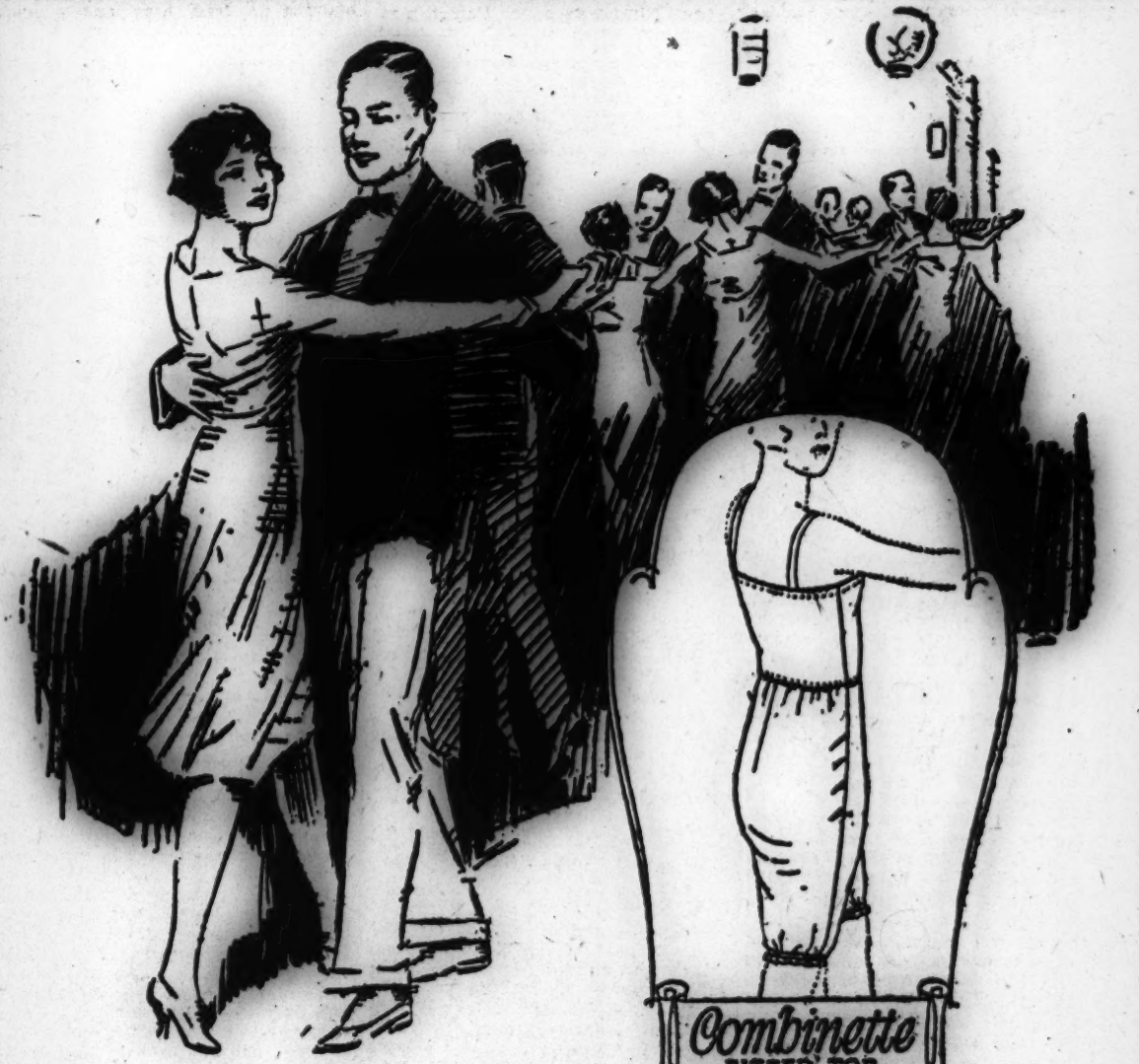
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Markets at a Glance

ASHING CO.
Co.'s net income for
dividend requirements
is \$12.19 a share on
shares no-par com-
with \$9.92 a share

ILLAS HESS
Co., Inc., in Feb-
receipts, an in-
\$2,317,960, an in-
Two months
compared with
of 4.4 per cent.

EARNINGS
Co. has in-
27. After paying
dividend, reserving
and \$38,225 for
note, there re-
\$472,603.

COMPANY
Off for the
equal to \$14.6 a
share, com-
in 1925.

& Co., chairman, March 8—John E. Aldred
Company, selling on the Leviathan, said
Gillette is continuing to show its normal
increase in sales and production, and
March 31, first quarter of 1928, ending
increase of 10 per cent to 15 per cent over
the corresponding period of 1927. In
first quarter, ending March 31, 1927,
Gillette showed an increase of 1927
a share on 5,000,000 no-par shares, com-
pared with \$3,981,424 or \$1.06 a share, com-
pared with the like period of 1926.

DICTAPHONE CORP.'S YEAR
Dictaphone Corporation reports for the
year ended Dec. 31, 1927, net of \$611,100
after depreciation and federal taxes, and
equivalent after federal taxes, and
dividends \$4.28 per cent preferred
shares, \$4.28 per cent common, and
with \$106,608, or \$4.28 a share on \$3,533
no-par shares in 1926.

LEE, HIGGINSON NEW BUILDING
Lee, Higginson & Co. announce com-
pletion of plans for construction of new
building on Broadway Street, New York
for the firm's exclusive use. The new
plans have been made for the erection
of a nine-story stone structure of
classic design.

IN THE SHIP LANES

THE volume of ocean tonnage handled in American bottoms is increasing. On a percentage basis, American ships are carrying more cargo than they did in the years 1934-36, when the low-water post-war mark was reached.

Statistics compiled by the United States Shipping Board indicate that the tonnage handled in ships of various nationalities, segregated as between import and export, and with and without the Great Lakes traffic. Eliminating the latter, and taking only the totals of imports and export traffic, the percentages for the several years and for the first half of 1927 follow:

Incorporated
24 Federal St Boston

Year	Thousands of Tons	Total Ocean Borne	Born Foreign	Foreign (Percentages)
1922	75,450	16	28	26
1923	79,000	18	27	34
1924	80,210	12	29	36
1925	81,620	10	27	33
1926	100,208	18	28	35
1927	30,065	11	20	33

American Proportion Increasing

Taking the average of the three years 1924-1926, the American share of the total tonnage handled in Shipping Board vessels compared with 11 per cent in the first half of 1927. Averaging the tonnage handled by independent American flag vessels for the period, approximately 26 per cent compared with 29 per cent for the first half of 1927.


**BIG INCREASE IN
FRENCH POTASH
AND PHOSPHATE**

This fact is the more significant in view of the appeals to merchants which have been made by T. V. O'Connor, chairman of the Shipping Board and others to route freight in American bottoms. While the control of the routing is generally in the hands of the purchaser making this impossible of accomplishment in respect to the export traffic in large part, the figures as segregated by the Shipping Board's statistics indicate that approximately half of the import tonnage (excluding the Great Lakes) moves in American-flag ships.

Alsatian Deposits Cover 50,000 Acres, With Production Growing Fast

New Tyne Ships
The proposed ships of the Transoceanic Corporation of the United States are depicted in the accompanying illustration. As previously stated in this column, the vessels are to be 900 feet in length, of 24,000 gross tons and capable of attaining a speed of 35 knots, with which it is

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS — Mineral production in France and the colonies has in-



Type of Ship Proposed For Four-Day Design Is Embodied in the


creased in certain fields, such as potash and phosphates, by leaps and bounds since the war, according to an investigation recently made and published in the local press. Alsace came back to France at the close of hostilities, and in this territory immense deposits of potash have been tapped. France has also been able since the war to press vigorously the mining of phosphates in Morocco. Both these chemical products are especially useful in the manufacture of fertilizers. Potash, incidentally, is

CIRCULAR ON REQUEST

Sawyer Bros.
Inc.
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New York Providence Albany

hoped to maintain a four-day transatlantic schedule. A study of the design indicates the radical departure from the convention which has been evolved, perhaps the most unique feature being the airplane landing and take-off deck, which is above the boat deck.

Also of note, are the shape of the funnels, which are circular and



Platforms at Each End. A Unique
Develop a Speed of 35 Knots.

hatchways; the low and closely spaced masts, and the location and design of the pilot house. How freight can be expeditiously handled with a free forward and afterdeck with unimpeded space for swinging goods into the hatchways has not been explained by the designers of these ships. It appears from the cut that the airplane take-off is to cover only the port side of the ship, but if this were

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Republic of Cuba*

In the case, the vessel would always have to be moored to the pier in such a position that she could be worked from the starboard side in loading and unloading.

Port of Montreal

Approximately 190,000,000 bushels of grain moved through the port of Montreal during the open season, which extended into December, in

mainder German, Alsace being then, with the neighboring province of Lorraine, part of Germany. Production in 1913 reached 351,055 metric tons; this amounted to 672,587 tons in 1926, and for 1928 is expected to pass the figure of 200,000 tons per month.

Alsatian potash deposits run over an area judged to be 50,000 acres, and the directors of the mines fore-

927. Of the total, 91,000,000 bushels was American grain, an increase of 100 per cent over the previous year's exports of American grain. With the huge volume of business moving through Montreal in 1927, the port again substantiated its title as the world's greatest grain port. The volume of American export grain using the port indicated that the recent railroad rate question has actually

see the time when it will be possible to bring up 8,000,000 tons annually of this mineral.

The number of workers in the Alsatian mines has risen in the last few years from 3000 to 5600, and there is apparently an almost constant need for more men.

Turning now to another product used in making fertilizer, phosphate, we find that France has in Morocco

Wheat through the Panama Canal also contributed a heavy portion of the tonnage moving through that waterway in 1927, with 2,035,000 long tons moving eastward, or nearly 10

Algeria and Tunis vast quantities at its disposal. Production was started in 1921, and in that year it reached 8232 tons; two years later it was up to 721,228 tons, and reports would indicate that in 1927 roughly 1,200,000 tons were actually sold.

UGANDA RAILWAY

er cent of the total cargo from the Pacific during the year. Approximately half came from United States ports, 900,000 tons from Canada and the remainder from South America, Australia or was not susceptible to segregation. Of the total, 93 per cent was destined to Europe.

America Re-enters Service
The steamship America is sched-

EXTENSION OPENED

**Closer Union in East Africa
Will Be the Result**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

UGANDA—A practical contribution to closer union in East Africa than has existed up to now, said...

linked together, it was but nature for both sides to seek for the closest union which was consistent with full mutual comprehension.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid Ask	Bid Ask	Bid Ask
America, 100	600	Granite, 100	200
do, Y. C. 500	600	Guardian, 100	225

ed to re-enter service on March 1, flying the flag of the United States lines. The ship has been thoroughly overhauled, following a fire at Newport News two years ago. She will operate as a cabin-type ship, thus giving the Government's American-flag line in the North Atlantic more ships of this type—the America, George Washington, Republic, President Roosevelt and President Har-

With regard to the question of

The Leviathan will be the only first class ship of the fleet. Unbalanced as the line is as to type, speed and size of ships, its progress has been notable in its brief period of operation since the war, the combination of "dry" ships and American flag operation having gone far to fill the ships. Statements of steamship men indicate that dry ships, far from deterring patronage,

[illegible]

actually an asset.

Liner Movements
DEPARTURES
FROM NEW YORK
Thursday, March 8
American Farmer, American Merchant,
for London; Dresden, North German
Lloyd, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Bremen.
Friday, March 8
Drottningholm, Swedish-American, for
Gothenburg.

ately administered British territories between the Zambesi and the Nile are not likely to fructify. A business arrangement between the three territories of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika is, however, possible.

The new railway extension in Uganda will have the effect of bringing Kenya and Uganda closer together. There, it however, some

Flatbush N 190	210	Trade Bank 270	210
Garfield 1 490	500	Traders N 280	210
Gloucester 1 220	220	Union 1 220	220
Grace 1 220	220	Yorkville 1 220	220

*Also quoted on New York Stock Exchange. \$ 150 per share.

TRUST COMPANIES

Bid Ask		Bid Ask	
Am Ex	174	408	413
Irish	408	413	413
Banco C 1 185	185	Guaranty 628	632
Banco C 1 385	385	Int 628	632
Banco C 1 385	375	Int 628	632

California, Panama Pacific, for San Francisco; Colombia, Panama Mail, for San Francisco; Majestic, White Star, for Liverpool; Southampton, Minneapolis, for London.

The difference between Kenya and Uganda, explained Sir William, on the occasion of the opening of the new railway, was due to hard facts.

... were following the dual policy,
... but while Uganda was regarded as
... native country, Kenya was pri-
... marily interested in white settle-
... change.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1928

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PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

What Are Regional Agreements?

AN INTERESTING discussion was precipitated at the meeting of the Security Committee of the League of Nations in Geneva recently by the delegate from Argentina, Señor Cantillo. He vehemently objected to the inclusion in Article 21 of the League Covenant of that clause which declares that nothing therein contained shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine for securing the maintenance of peace. The assertion was made that the Monroe Doctrine is, strictly speaking, only a unilateral political declaration by the United States, and that never, so far as he knows, has it been explicitly approved by other American countries. Upon this theory, he contends, it cannot properly be cited or referred to as a regional agreement.

This now famous doctrine was enunciated in the message of President Monroe to Congress in December, 1823. The period was a formative one in the affairs of nearly every South American and Central American nation. There had come to the people of those vast regions long under the domination of Spain the realization that they, like their neighbors to the north, might be free and independent. The movement to attain political independence by the assertion of this right had already aroused the defenders of entrenched monarchical and ecclesiastical rule in the Old World. The "Holy Alliance," so called, had been formed to discourage, by whatever means necessary, the establishment of independent states and nations in the New World.

For the purpose of indicating the need of that moral support without which the progress of this reaching out for independence might have been retarded, it may be necessary to review, briefly, the history of the period. The territory known as the Kingdom of Guatemala, later divided into the republics of Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and the territory of Balise, or British Honduras, seceded from the Mexican Confederation in July, 1823. The several states had declared their independence in 1821. Argentina, which had joined the insurrection of 1811, became independent in 1816. It was recognized by the United States in January, 1823. Bolivia, following its campaign for liberation begun in 1825, declared its independence in August, 1824. Brazil, still clinging to the older theories, declared herself an independent kingdom in 1822. Pedro I was crowned Emperor in December of that year. The Republic of Brazil was informally recognized in 1889. Chile, after a tumultuous campaign and a succession of political changes, declared its independence in 1818, but was not recognized by the United States until January, 1823. Colombia, likewise after a series of upheavals and changes in boundaries, was recognized in 1825. Ecuador became independent in 1831. Paraguay was recognized as a republic in 1852. The independence of Peru was declared in 1821. Uruguay declared its independence in 1825 and was recognized by the United States in 1828. Until November, 1829, Venezuela formed part of the Republic of Colombia. It was recognized as an independent nation in 1835.

These brief statements summarize in a few words the history of a tremendously important epoch in the progress of the people of a vast and potentially rich territory toward absolute political and industrial independence. It may be a fact, as Señor Cantillo has asserted, that the Monroe Doctrine has never been explicitly approved by the countries of the Western Hemisphere outside the United States. But it was not until quite recently—in fact, not until a century had elapsed—that it was sought to differentiate between the passive acceptance of the protection vouchsafed and the technical or specific acceptance to which the Argentinean delegate refers.

During that century the absolute independence of the nations for whom he professes to speak has been established. It is not made to appear that the policy of the United States in its dealings with those countries has changed since the enunciation of that policy by President Monroe. Would it not seem, in view of the benefits admittedly enjoyed, the protection given in time of actual need when the integrity of the new nations was seriously threatened by a hostile political and ecclesiastical alliance, that there has been more than a merely passive acceptance of that policy?

Frankness With a Purpose

A FIRST glance at the reports of Ambassador Herrick's Washington's Birthday speech in Paris, in which he reproved a portion of the European press for its failure to interpret American aims at the recent Havana conference of the Pan-American Union, might lead one to think he had been unwise in his remarks. Yet, it may well be asked, how is clarification of international affairs to proceed if no one has the courage to get at the truth of just such situations? The continual attempts made recently by certain sections of the European press to picture the United States' motives in South

America as selfish and imperialistic have been most unfortunate and have caused a great deal of unnecessary trouble and confusion.

At the beginning of the Havana conference it was freely said that certain European interests made no secret of their satisfaction at the prospect of the conference splitting on the intervention and other issues. A conference of the American nations by themselves was reported as not to their liking. Moreover, Ambassador Herrick in his speech said that everyone interested in the welfare of the Pan-American Union was quite naturally apprehensive at the start that fundamental difficulties might arise which would affect the future of that organization.

"There were differences there," he is reported as having said, "as there would be here. But to me the great thing is that we get together and do discuss whatever concerns our continent in an atmosphere of peace instead of conflict, and seek in friendly spirit to arrive at the conclusions of benefit to all."

Misunderstanding, it cannot be doubted, is largely responsible for strife between nations. But the elevating of individual national aims must continue, and such frank utterances as that of Ambassador Herrick will greatly aid in this task.

Exchanging Power for Dignity

THE appointment of Sir William Tyrrell as British Ambassador to France will serve to direct attention again to the increasing importance of the permanent undersecretaryship of state for foreign affairs. The precedent now seems to be firmly established that the official holding this post is entitled, if he so desires, to one of the major ambassadorships. Such change of post, however, is a promotion only in title and not in power, for the permanent Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs is in Great Britain an official who wields tremendous influence. Holding over from administration to administration, more conversant with current diplomatic problems than the cabinet minister himself can be, the undersecretary has frequently exerted a decisive influence in foreign policy.

The precedent of ambassadorial promotion hardly began before 1889, when Sir Julian, afterward Lord, Pauncefoot shifted from the undersecretaryship to the embassy at Washington. He is known to Americans as one of the signers of the Hay-Pauncefoot Treaty. Lord Currie, who succeeded Lord Pauncefoot in the Foreign Office, became in 1894 Ambassador to Constantinople and subsequently to Rome. His place was taken by Lord Sanderson, who retired in 1906. Then came Sir Charles Hardinge, one of the best-known undersecretaries, for he accompanied Edward VII on several of his European visits. Diplomatic conversations by Edward VII without a responsible cabinet minister present caused much fluttering in the constitutional dovetails. Later Sir Charles Hardinge (as Lord Hardinge of Penshurst) became Viceroy of India and Ambassador to France; Sir Arthur Nicholson was permanent Undersecretary when the war broke out; Sir Eyre Crowe was Assistant Secretary and Sir William Tyrrell was private secretary to Sir Edward Grey. Any reader of the recently published British documents on the origins of the war will know how influential this triumvirate was and how rarely Sir Edward Grey questioned the advice given him. All three of these permanent officials had had extensive experience.

Permanent officials in foreign offices have been important on the continent of Europe. The most notorious one was probably Baron von Holstein, the "eminence grise" and "the mystery man" of the German Foreign Office. His influence was extraordinary and contributed largely to German suspicions of England. In France Philippe Bertholot has been for years, except for an occasional interregnum, the Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

A permanent official has been described as a person who exchanges dignity for power. His political chief, who is the cabinet minister, occupies the public stage. The permanent official's work is not public, but it frequently determines the decisions of the minister himself. The British precedent of appointing undersecretaries to ambassadorships shows that, although they may have exchanged dignity for power, they may later exchange power for dignity.

Iceland Out for Complete Freedom

THOUGH united with the Kingdom of Denmark by but the single tie of a common sovereign and left free to act wholly on its own responsibility in matters of legislation and other things pertaining to its government, Iceland nevertheless appears to feel that a restraint is being put upon its freedom as an independent nation. For this reason it is making ready to sever its union with the country with which it has been connected for nearly 500 years.

As a first step in that direction, the Icelandic Parliament in the capital, Reykjavik, has been discussing the question of denouncing the Dano-Icelandic Union Act, and the speakers of the various parties, headed by Premier Thorhallsson, agreed that the year 1940 would be the propitious moment for such action. Evidently the pact of 1918, which gave complete liberty of action to the Icelanders under the rule of Christian X, was not enough to satisfy their political aspirations. No doubt the distance that separates Iceland from Denmark has had much to do with the peoples of the two countries failing to understand each other at all times. If complete independence is to prove a greater benefit to the isolated country in the North Sea, it may be expected that the Danes will place no obstacles in the way for Iceland to control its destiny as a nation without a single impediment to hamper its ambitions.

With its population of no more than 100,000, Iceland would, however, as entirely independent, be confronted with problems that it is assumed have been reckoned with in advance of its separation from Denmark. But on the other hand it must be admitted that direct economic benefits have never accrued to the Icelanders as desired by them from the Danish connection. Whether something better is to

arise from what Iceland has in view politically, is for the future to say. In spite of the smallness of its population, the country has produced men and women of exceptional ability, and in numbers entirely out of proportion to its size. The history of northern Europe affords a chapter of exceptional colorfulness and progress to Iceland and its people. Of discoverers, statesmen, writers, musicians, natural scientists, in almost every avenue of endeavor, Iceland has contributed its share, and can enter the family of nations with the proud conviction that its past is the guarantor for its future.

Unconfirmed reports have associated Iceland's desire for freedom with the efforts of some of the powers to gain a foothold in the country through enterprises of both a political and economic nature. According to a German newspaper, England is endeavoring to make Iceland a North Sea station for its fleet. But to all such rumors the Icelandic minister in Copenhagen, Sveinn Björnsson, returns a categorical answer that there is no foundation in fact for such reports. Iceland may not refuse foreign cooperation for the development of its natural resources, but once independent in every sense of the word, no outside powers will be allowed control whatsoever, if the Icelanders have any say in the matter.

Should the policy of severance be made effective it can be taken for granted that no change in the present amicable relations with Denmark is contemplated. The descendants of the viking race will aim to make themselves worthy of whatever trust the world may repose in their suzerainty.

Is School Debating Insincere?

NOT a few persons have been troubled by what seems to be a definite trend in inter-scholastic debating, and to a lesser degree in college debating, toward insincerity. The general underlying cause, almost inevitable in the conduct of a state-wide tournament, is an arbitrary and mechanical system of assigning teams to sides. Another factor is the habit of regarding a debate not as a genuine discussion of an important issue, but as a game in which the question serves as a football and the emphasis is upon the winner. A recent discussion of this subject in the Educational Review indicates how deeply at least one writer feels with respect to this matter.

The remedy for the admitted faults of school debating is obviously not in the direction of its abandonment. Like football, debating has too many values for it lightly to be cast aside. If the machinery of carrying on school and college debating in the United States is wrong, it can be changed. If the American tradition adheres too closely to models growing out of court procedure, the parliamentary models of debate common on the other side of the Atlantic can be utilized. If the emphasis is too much upon debating as a contest, by all means let the emphasis be placed where it belongs. The fact is that university debating of late has in some few quarters made notable advance in the direction of the open forum type of discussion, audience decision on the merits of the question, the use of split teams, etc. These changes cannot be interpreted except as efforts to do away with insincerity. Sooner or later they will seep down into the secondary schools.

The chief remedy, however, for insincerity in debate does not lie in the adoption of one or another of the devices just mentioned. It lies rather in the insistence, in season and out of season, upon absolute sincerity. That was a wise word once spoken by Professor Sumner of Yale: "We cannot express opinions which we do not honestly entertain, even in jest, without straining our sense of truth, and losing the delicacy of our sense of right." To proclaim ideas of the truth of which we are not fully convinced works a subtle injury to our inner integrity. When Woodrow Wilson was a senior in Princeton he refused, when drawn by lot, to defend the tariff side of the question, free trade versus tariff for protection, declaring that he was for free trade and that as he could not argue against his convictions, there could be no force or sincerity behind what he said, should he speak as directed. This action probably cost him a prize and lost the debate for his hall. It was this same youth who in an earlier essay on "The Orator," referring to Edward Bright's firm and constant ideals, declared that "to an orator this atmosphere of sincerity and honest conviction is a mighty power."

Insincerity is by no means confined to debating. Someone has recently said that the temptation to argue plausibly for any case because of self-interest is a major problem of a democracy. To expect young persons to argue from public platforms for or against certain issues without reference to conviction or belief is offensive both to common honesty and to common sense. So long as this habit continues, school debating can hardly escape the charge of insincerity.

Editorial Notes

In presenting the Massachusetts State budget for the year it was explained that the state debt had been reduced in ten years from \$40,433,000 to \$14,500,000 chiefly because of a pay-as-you-go policy and of inheritance taxes. The fact that the latter totaled \$10,740,000 in one year makes astonishing, to put it mildly, the argument to abolish this tax as a source of revenue scarcely worth bothering with.

While Germany did not win a first place in the competitions of the recent Olympic winter sports meet at St. Moritz, Switzerland, it had the honor of leading the parade in which the athletes of the competing nations marched in alphabetical order. French spelling was used to determine positions, so that Germany, or "Allemagne," captured first place, with Argentina a close second.

While on the subject of "vanishing Americans" why not include the tintypes in the family album, and the crayon portraits that hung on the parlor walls?

What most of us would like to see invented is not so much a fuelless airplane as a furnace which would run without fuel.

Gold Standard or Dollar Standard?

By PROF. IRVING FISHER

REGINALD McKENNA, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his recent address to the shareholders of the Midland Bank Limited, stated that world prices are no longer determined by the supply of gold, but are based upon the purchasing power of the United States dollar. This is no new doctrine. Mr. McKenna has been saying this for two years and more, but his recent address seems to have troubled the financial waters in both Great Britain and the United States as they have never been troubled before. Comment, commendation and condemnation are being poured out upon him from all quarters.

Mr. McKenna holds that the paper-standard countries of the world which have "stabilized" their currencies theoretically upon the gold standard have really done nothing of the sort. They have stabilized not upon the gold standard, but upon the dollar standard.

The reader may say, "What is the difference?" The dollar is the gold standard. When a country stabilizes its currency upon the dollar, that country at once goes upon the gold standard.

But there is a difference. Mr. McKenna and many others maintain that the federal reserve system has "sterilized" a large part of the huge imports of gold into the United States and, by so doing, has prevented prices from increasing as they otherwise would have done. The surplus gold, that is, the excess over and above the monetary and credit needs of business, has been gathered into the vaults of the federal reserve banks, especially the New York Reserve Bank, and has thus been held out of circulation and impounded, as it were. Instead of being used by the 30,000 banks in the United States as the basis of credit expansion, gold has been piled up in the reserve banks.

One school of economists holds that the value of the dollar is determined by the supply of and demand for gold in the arts. Its value as money is determined by the quantity of money in circulation. This theory of money is ridiculously inadequate and inaccurate today. It never did have much validity. The utility of gold as money has, for several centuries at least, been more important in determining its value than its utility in the arts.

Before the World War, gold was the foundation of the currency systems in all the most important industrial countries. The credit instruments based upon gold depended for their value primarily upon their convertibility into gold.

Today, the situation has been practically reversed. Gold, while nominally the basis for the currency systems of the world, has been superseded almost entirely as a medium of exchange in commercial transactions. The prodigious volume of credit theoretically based upon gold has grown so huge that it now determines the value of the gold monetary units upon which it is nominally based and in terms of which it is expressed. Under a central banking system, the central bank can and does, through its credit policy, expand and contract the volume of credit, thereby decreasing and increasing the value of the gold monetary units at will. In short, gold as money or as jewelry no longer determines the value of the credit currency based upon it. Today, credit determines the value of gold.

This is what Mr. McKenna means when he says that it is the dollar, not gold, which rules prices throughout the world today and that the European countries have stabilized their currency not upon gold but upon the dollar basis. The contention of Mr. McKenna has been vigorously disputed by some economists and bankers in the United States.

Harry A. E. Chandler of the National Bank of Commerce insists that the federal reserve system has not sterilized gold and that credits based upon gold have expanded right up to the limit of safety. This view is also expressed by H. F. Bortolier of the St. Louis First National Bank, who contends that the federal reserve system could not, if it would, sterilize gold and prevent credit expansion by the full utilization of gold as a found-

ation of such enlarged credits. B. M. Anderson, economist of the Chase National Bank, also holds that there has been no withholding of gold from utilization.

All these writers insist that the huge importation of gold in the United States has resulted in price inflation. The inflation has not been shown in wholesale commodity prices, but has manifested itself in unprecedented and unhealthy increases in the prices of stocks and bonds and of real estate. These writers maintain that all the gold in the United States is either earmarked for the foreign owners, or is the basis of loans and discounts up to, and even beyond, the limit of safety. They express much apprehension as to the results which would follow any considerable exportation of gold. Credit would be contracted, they say, and, in all likelihood, a severe financial and industrial crisis would result.

The holders of these views have a good deal to explain. The huge reserves piled up in the federal reserve banks are by no means all earmarked for foreign owners, nor have credits been based upon them to the limit permissible by law. It is estimated that individual deposits owned at least 80 per cent bonds and of existing amount, and still keep within the 35 per cent reserve limit for deposits. In addition, there are \$1,600,000,000 of gold certificates in circulation which could be withdrawn and replaced by federal reserve notes, backed by commercial paper instead of gold.

It has been the deliberate policy of the federal reserve system and the United States Treasury to withhold federal reserve notes from circulation and to issue these gold certificates, which are exactly like warehouse receipts, based dollar for dollar upon gold deposited with the United States Treasury. The contention that credit has been expanded to the limit permissible in the United States cannot be successfully substantiated.

We must conclude, then, that Mr. McKenna's statement is in the main sound, although it probably exaggerates the power of the federal reserve system as a world stabilizer. The United States at present possesses but little less than half the monetary supply existing in the world. With this huge supply of gold it is possible for the federal reserve system, within limits, to control the value of the dollar by expanding or contracting credit at will, and this policy has been in operation since 1922. The Federal Reserve Board and the governors of the federal reserve banks have a great responsibility resting upon their shoulders and they are fully cognizant of this responsibility.

The United States, with the whole world, owes to them a debt of gratitude which can never be paid, for the wisdom with which they have managed the activities of the reserve system and the banks. At present they are being importuned from the one side to boost the rediscount rate for the purpose of curbing speculation and, from the other side, to lower the discount rate so as to encourage the expansion of industrial loans and to increase the purchasing power of manufacturers and consumers, thus strengthening commodity prices.

These financial statesmen in charge of the biggest central banking organization in the world are doing their best to control unhealthy speculation through the control of brokers' loans, and, at the same time, to encourage healthy business enterprises. Their efforts should receive the intelligent support of legislators, economists, bankers and business men, not only in the United States but throughout the world.

It is a very delicate and dangerous business for them to determine just what discount policy they should at this time advocate. They know the problem facing them and are using the tremendous power of the federal reserve system with the utmost forethought and judgment to prevent too easy money, inflation and speculative expansion on the one hand, or tight money, contraction of credits and business depression, on the other. The knowledge that this great organized power exists and is being directed sanely toward desirable economic ends promotes confidence and acts as a powerful stabilizer of prices and business in the United States and throughout the world.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the endorsement of the Monitor.

Cooling Off the Tropics

A PAIR of French engineers propose to cool off the tropics, which we would remark will be "some job." The working details are not yet to hand and therefore we cannot explain the actual process, but what it will take to cool off that heated mid-side of the world the French experts have found, and found it near enough to the place of utilization for efficiency, always provided of course that the Gallic gentlemen can turn the trick. It is well known that deep beneath the tepid surface of the tropic seas there flows thither from the arctic and antarctic ice packs currents of water chronically just above the freezing point. It is these streams that in some manner unexplained, the engineers would bring to the surface there to change the climate of tropic lands so as to render them not only pleasantly habitable but also workable.

Not so long ago another Frenchman promised to run engines by the differences in temperature between the surface and the depths of the tropic oceans so it is clear that France has her eye on a promising possibility of making the old ocean serve. —New Orleans Times-Picayune.

"A Decent Day's Work"

IF AT the end of the day you can say that you have caused no unhappiness to any one you have met, that you have lessened no one's belief in life or in man, that you have helped the discouraged and added nothing to the vanity of the ostentatious, then you have done a decent day's work. —London Express.

A Good Example

SIR WILLIAM MULLOCK, the veteran chief justice of Ontario, has made an outstanding success of planting trees. Years ago he started to plant black walnut trees on his farm near Toronto, and he has now three groves, containing 45,000 black walnut trees, some of them well on their way to maturity, when they will be worth \$100 or more each. This means that Sir William has a fortune in sight of upward of \$5,000,000. It is just a little instance of what can be done by reforestation in the denuded sections of the country. —Brantford (Ont.) Express.

Then Let Us Pour!

HAPPINESS is a perfume you cannot pour on others without getting a few drops on yourself. —Cross Magazine.

Despair vs. Cheer

FEAR, imaginings, and despair lower vitality. In the war it was noticed that the wounds of cheerful soldiers healed much more quickly than those of others. —London Answers.

Japan Pokes a Little Fun

HARBIN—Authorities here have been asked by cable to keep a sharp look-out for a monoplane entitled, "History and Principles of St. Joseph, Mo.," which is due at this city next year in a trip around the world. The cablegram was lacking in details, but it was gathered that the "History and Principles of St. Joseph, Mo.," is to be cranked in New York and shipped direct to Tokyo via Siberia.

A movement to have the city go on fete on the arrival of the plane has been successfully defeated. [The foregoing dispatch from Harbin is apparently slightly confused. It is known that St. Joseph, Mo., is sending a plane around the world, but the name of the plane is certified to be "Solidarity, Continuity and Many Happy Returns of the Day from St. Joseph, Mo." According to one representative of the flight, the plane will positively be uncanted in Tokyo and one of the wings left here as a souvenir from Mayor Louis V. Stigall of St.

Joseph, to Mayor Nishikubo, of Tokyo. The plane will continue its flight with only one wing as a testimonial to the pioneer spirit which helped to found St. Joseph and make it today one of the premier cities of the midwest, fifth in candy production, fourth in hard-wheat flour and just under Akron, O., in bank clearings.] —Tokyo Tribune-Pacific.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must retain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

A Merchant Marine in Private Hands

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: As builder of the navy's newest and fastest airplane carrier, Saratoga, I venture to suggest for your information an aspect of the current discussion in Congress regarding the Merchant Marine.

The almost complete collapse of the Merchant Marine of the United States is well-known facts. Excluding tankers and ships serving only their owners, American ships carry less than 10 per cent of the Nation's ocean-borne trade. Even this slight proportion is decreasing alarmingly in the face of the competition of better, faster, more foreign ships.

The American people, almost with one voice, demand an adequate American Merchant Marine. With almost equal unanimity they insist that it must be restored by private enterprise and without a Government subsidy.

Although the Senate in passing the Jones bill demanded the demand for a merchant fleet and the public dislike of subsidies for private persons, nevertheless it violated the people's desire for private ownership. The House is considering several bills—the White bill, the Wood bill and others. Like the Jones bill, these stipulate only two of the three demands of the people. They would establish a merchant marine in private hands. But they seek to do this by some form of subsidy.

The plan which my associates and I presented to the Shipping Board on Jan. 24, initially for six large 35-knot transatlantic liners, four-day boats dock-to-dock with airplane landing decks, offers a way to satisfy all three desires of the American people by building and operating American super-ships in private ownership without a subsidy. President Coolidge, in the newspapers of Feb. 8, publicly endorsed this particular proposal.

The Shipping Board has unanimously recommended to Congress precisely the legislative amendments required to make this project possible. This plan was not ready for presentation in time to affect the vote on the Jones bill in the Senate. I call this to your notice only because the passage of the Jones bill may have left the impression that private enterprise will not enter the shipping business if it cannot get a subsidy.

We have formed the Transoceanic Corporation to build and operate an American foreign service without a subsidy. The Shipping Board must maintain essential routes as at present and keep its valuable reserve fleet, which it has used with such powerful effect to prevent foreign discriminations against American shippers.

We ask a loan of three-fourths the cost of building our ships, to be repaid in twenty years, on which we will pay exactly what the money costs the Government. By this arrangement the Government will lose nothing. It will have, moreover, at its service, if required, a fleet of six or more very fast airplane carriers, each with a crew trained in the school of daily commercial service.

We also ask a long-term mail-carrying contract at rates based on the better service rendered. These ships will cut the ocean mail time by one-half, and with the use of airplanes at each end of the voyage will give a three-day mail service.

We submit that this new ocean service will give an impulse to the re-establishment of the entire American Merchant Marine.

LAURENCE R. WILSON
New York City, N. Y.